ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. | ATLANTA GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1875. | Vol. VII---No 311

Daily Constitution.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 3.

The Presbyterian assemblies adjourned sine die on Tuesday, and the fraternization scheme goes over to next year. No progress was reported at the late sessions.

The old Sunday Delta has been revived in New Orleans, with Edwin L. Jewell at its head. Whether this modern-style Jewell will shine with attractive lustre in its ancient, cast-off setting remains to be seen.

It is ill wind that blows nobody any good. Those cold winds of last winter at the north were biting and harsh, but they froze so much ice that the northern cities are now enjoying that luxury at the unprecedented price of $1 50 a ton. It is nearly as cheap as Croton in New York.

The state of Texas is to have a constitutional convention the coming fall, and from indications cropping out, the usury question promises to engage a large amount of its attention. We shall look with curiosity to see what the enterprising rangers will do, as between free money and throttled capital.

The Montgomery State Journal, which is, or recently was, an extreme republican organ, commends the Lucas sleeping cars, and wishes the enterprise success. The sample car was inspected by several "prominent citizens," who agreed in saying that it met the wants of the travelling public in the south.

The long looked for "re-union" seems to be in progress and the "day of jubilee" close at hand, (as the centennial people are constantly warning us,) to judge from the general fraternal fatermingling of the late soldiers in giving

"Tears and love for the gray,
Love and tears for the blue!"

Grant got a slam this week from President Hiram Price of the national temperance association now in session at Chicago. Mr. Price said that the presence of Vice-President Wilson in the convention "was an indication that the time is coming when there will be a man in the white house who will represent the friends of temperance." The temperance people seem to think that Grant is not strictly a total abstinence man.

The days of "crooked millinery" are numbered. But perhaps you do not know what crooked millinery is? It is another name for the fine goods that European tourists have been in the habit of smuggling in, duty free, as wearing apparel. Hereafter nothing is to be passed as wearing apparel unless it shows signs of actual wear. The ladies who bring over a half dozen trunks must hereafter submit to an inspection of every article for signs of wear. What a jolly row the order will create among the fair smugglers.

Vanderbilt's Eighty-first Birth-day.

[From the New York Sun.]

Commodore Vanderbilt was eighty-one years old on the 27th of May. He spent the day in his Fourth street office, taking his usual drive in the afternoon. A Sun reporter visited him in the evening, to inquire about a favorable time for selling a few thousands in the New York Central.

"This," said the commodore, slowly and solemnly, as he entered the drawing-room, "is my birth-day."

Indeed," said the reporter. "Do you think the preferred stock—"

"To-day," the commodore interrupted, "I am eighty one years old; I am stronger—"

"Oh," said the reporter; "stronger. Then it's a good time to hold?"

"I am just as strong," the commodore replied, "as I was this day forty years ago. I don't feel a day older. I don't think I am any older," and he straightened his back and his neck tie.

"Is there any prospect of an immediate rise?"

"I have never gone into the late supper business," the commodore answered, apparently not catching the drift of the question, "and I have always been a very temperate man. But how did you find out that this was my birth day?"

"You hinted at the fact yourself," the reporter replied; "will the Erie troubles end—"

"The Erie troubles will not prevent me from beginning my eighty second year with a young heart and a clear conscience. The newspapers have said a good many hard things of me, but I am still alive."

"And with the prospect of seeing a good many more birth-day anniversaries," the reporter asked.

"That, my dear boy," said the commodore, "is one of those things that no fellow can tell about."

"Do you think, confidentially, that this is a good time to sell?"

"No; it's never a good time to sell after banking hours."

"Good evening."

"Good evening. Drop in again."

Silk-Dress Courage.

[Pioche City (Nev.) Record.]

At Pioche the other day, some ladies expressed a desire to inspect the workings of the Raymond mine, and, accordingly, were gallantly escorted into the lower depths by Mr. Andrews, the foreman. After satisfying their curiosity, the conversation turned on the means of egress, and the fatigue and danger of climbing the ladders with which the shaft is furnished; whereupon one of the fair visitors said that she believed she could climb the ladder herself. After some badinage Mr. Andrews promised the lady that he would present her with a handsome silk dress if she climbed from one of the levels to another alone, a perpindicular hight of 200 feet. The challenge was no sooner made than accepted, and the dauntless lady climbed the ladder for the specified 200 feet, a task which few men except miners would care to undertake. Mr. Andrews is now of the opinion that if instead of 200 the ladder had been 1,000 feet in length, the lady would have climbed it if there was to be found a silk dress on reaching the top.

The Storm in the West.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—The storm extended widely through the country. The vicinity of Fortville is inundated. It is very damaging throughout White Water valley to crops and property. Travel is suspended in every direction. The loss to that region is estimated at a quarter of a million.

RICHMOND, IND., June 3.—The tornado damaged three churches, unroofed several houses and destroyed trees.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—The Masonic Widows Orphans Home completed, but unoccupied, was leveled. Many houses were unroofed and trees destroyed.

Heavy Fires.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

SAVANNAH, June 3.—A fire at Union Island, near Darien, last night, destroyed Gilbert Foster's mill and one hundred thousand feet of lumber, the wharves and schooners Hattie A. Fuller and Helen A Brown. Loss one hundred thousand dollars, no insurance.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cooper's drain pipe works, in Brooklyn, was burned today. Total loss is $25,000.

PORT JARVIS, June 3.—The forest fires continue. Half dozen villages are destroyed and several lives lost.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, June 3.—Saunders & Hardesburg, banker, have suspended.

JEROME'S DOWNFALL.

His Daughter's Lover Father-in-Law a Pauper.

The Story of an Alliance Between American Shoddy and English Pure Blood.

(St. Louis Times.)

The Duke of Marlborough, fifth in line from the great duke, married his son, Randolph Henry Churchill, to the daughter of Leonard Jerome, the retired New York speculator, in 1874. Before the marriage the duke's son made Jerome mortgage the Union League club, New York, which building he owned, to secure the bride's dower. Soon afterward the building caught on fire and was glutted. Now old Duke Marlborough has become a pauper. Lady Churchill may therefore come to want. Her father, Jerome, meantime, is troubled with his head and cannot attend to business. He retired from the street badly crippled on a compromise with the Pacific Mail stock ears, several years ago, and sold his running horses and big six-in-hand drag. He had been our consul to Sicily, and affected the nobility and Paris. His daughter, therefore, married ambitiously, carrying her dower in her hand. A few years ago, Leonard Jerome was publishing a little whig political paper at Rochester, New York. He and his brother Lawrence married sisters at Lyons, New York, whose modest fortunes established their husbands on Wall street. For many years Leonard Jerome represented the fastest type of life in America. It is related that he gave party where every lady invited received a present of a diamond bracelet. He found Jerome Park as his partner, Travers, founded the Saratoga racing association and introduced running races in the northern states. Only negligence, arising from the pursuit of pleasure, broke Jerome in the "street." His daughter was beautiful, spirited and accomplished, the fresh blossom of a youthful race engrafted upon a mildewed stock. There was but one Marlborough respected and he had no heart. The great duke of Marlborough sent the news of the victory of Blenheim to Queen Anne by his aide-de-camp, Park, who was the grandfather of Mrs. George Washington's first husband. Thus the generations of aristocracy and shoddy, the peculation of the eighteenth century and the recklessness of the nineteenth meet in a news item.

Summary of State News.

COVINGTON.—Miss Ida May Walker has a quilt containing over 5,000 pieces, which she made before she was thirteen years old.—The annual commencement of the Southern Masonic Female College takes place on the 23d.—*Star.*

ATHENS.—Marion Fairbee, near Harmony Grove, was struck by lightning and killed.—*Watchman.*

AMERICUS.—The members of the Baptist church surprised their pastor with a "pound" party, and he was the heavier by several pounds.—Madame Jarley's wax figures will soon exhibit here.—*Republican.*

SAVANNAH.—Forty-three marriage licences were issued in May.—The mail carriers received for delivery 34,553 letters, 5,717 mail postal cards, 5,361 drop letters, 1,492 drop postal cards, 15,410 newspapers, and collected during May 26,092 mail letters, 5,316 city letters, 5,027 postal cards and 2,884 newspapers.—The first cotton bloom has come in from Florida.—Maj. A. R. Waller, who has charge of the Cheves plantation in South Carolina, opposite Savannah, committed suicide on Monday.—Two commission merchants in Savannah were expected to fight a duel on the first. One of the principals and two seconds were arrested but discharged.—*News.*

ROME.—Miss Mary McDonald has left for Florida.—Rev. J. J. D. Renfroe delivers the commencement sermon before the Cherokee Baptist College in Rome on the 20th.—The discovery of a silver mine on Silver creek on Dr. Dabbs' place is the latest sensation. He has been offered $20,000 for a half interest.—*Commercial.*

BRUNSWICK.—A fourteen pound cabbage is the latest sensation.—A. G. Osgood was tried for embezzlement of funds while tax collector several years since and acquitted.—True bills have been found against four Chinamen for attempting to murder and rob one of their own countrymen.—*Appeal.*

MONTICELLO.—A mail route will be opened on the first of July between Monticello and Indian Spring.—*Banner.*

FORSYTH.—Not more than one-third as much corn and bacon received at Forsyth this year as previously.—Dr. H. H. Tucker will preach the commencement sermon for Forsyth Female College.—*Advertiser.*

GAINESVILLE.—The ladies are talking about a dewberry festival.—Bellton is to have a railroad supper and breakfast house.—*Southron.*

MACON.—The new cistern will hold 30,000 gallons of water.—As the down train passed Cuthbert two young ladies were observed doing some daring sawdust equestrianism in the old circus ring near the depot.—*Telegraph.*

COLUMBUS.—Columbus misses of eight have "previous engagements." (How do you know Henry?)—Robert Wood has been required to give $1,000 bond for shooting at Policeman Whit Smith.—*Times.*

There have been over two hundred accessions to the churches since January.—Father Devine has been ordered away by a higher authority, leaving Father O'Sullivan in charge of the Catholic church.—*Enquirer.*

AUGUSTA.—The Clinch Rifles had their annual target excursion. The first prize for active members was awarded to George Slack; the first for officers, to Captain F. G. Ford. A flag was presented to the Rifles by the lady honorary members, the speech being made by Major W. T. Gary. Ensign J. D. Cole responded.—Policeman M. McDonald was shot by Thomas B Johnson. The wound is not serious.—*Chronicle.*

LUMPKIN.—Capt. Sam Beall has a pair of young red foxes he intends turning loose as soon as they are large enough.—Prof. Pound, of Barnesville, is teaching a singing class.—A six pound trout is the sensation of the hour.—*Independent.*

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

G. H. Jordon, of Butler, to Miss Cornelia Weaver, of Talbot county.

Thomas Butler Harris to Mary Ida Hooks, of Macon county.

J. C. Swearingin, of South Carolina, to Miss Lucy Brewer, of Elbert county.

F. M. Houser, to Miss Mary Talulah Houston, of Savannah.

Jesse Lott, to Miss Carrie Alexander, of Gainesville.

A. L. Camp, Jr., to Miss Carrie Carroll, of Newton county.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

W. Coward, Jr., of Tattnall county.

Mrs. Margaret Burns, of Columbus.

Mr. James Loyd, of Columbus. Aged 75.

Mrs. Mary B. Coleman, of Macon. Aged 72.

Dr. W. E. Dearing, of Augusta.

Miss Minnie Shephard, of Monroe county.

Miss Hannah Bishop, of Newton county. Aged 80.

Mrs. M. W. Read, of Whitfield county. Aged 76.

Mrs. Floyd, of Chattooga county.

W. B. Simmons, of Cave Spring.

Mrs. Joseph E. Veal, of Rome.

Manslaughter.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, June 3.—John Power has been convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree for the killing of a lunatic placed in his charge. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Mexican Railroads.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30.—Congress has appropriated extensive railroad and telegraph lines in Mexico.

The vote to impeach the president failed by 123 to 10.

MRS. FRY IN NEWGATE.

Her First Appearance as a Prison Missionary.

Elizabeth Fry, daughter of John Gurney, a wealthy Quaker merchant, and of Catherine Bell, a descendant of Robert Barclay, was in early life anything but what might be expected of a young woman of such parentage. She was gay, frivolous, vain, fond of company and flirting, even a little bit of a young lady free-thinker.

But the change came, and she began to devote herself to works of charity and benevolence. English prisons at that time were in a fearful state. No attempt at moral reformation had been made.

"They are utterly irreclaimable," a principal officer of Newgate was, one day in the autumn of 1804, peremptorily assuring a party of "Friends," who had just before looked shudderingly in upon the wretches in the quadrangle—"they are utterly irreclaimable, be assured; sunk in depravity and crime and beyond the power of rescue."

"Thou dost not surely mean," replied a voice of singing sweetness, "that they are beyond the reach and power of God."

The startled official looked sharply at the speaker, who, he saw, was a tall, youthful matron, richly habited, as "a plain Quaker," with light flaxen hair, and a mild, expressive countenance, lit up at the moment into more than usual animation by the newly kindled zeal which shone in her gentle, suffused eyes; and it was some moments before he rather confusedly replied, "that, of course, he could not mean *that;* but he, at all events, knew very well that the chaplain of the jail could do nothing with them."

The Friends soon left, and a few days afterward the youthful matron returned alone, and to the indescribable astonishment—almost consternation — of those who heard her, requested admission to the quadrangle, and to be left alone there with the female prisoners. The calm reply to every argument and objection was that she was in the hands of God, in whose fear she felt no other.

The lady's firm persisteuce at last prevailed, and she was presently standing alone in the midst of the quadrangle, with a copy of the New Testament opened in her hand at a previously selected chapter, more especially addressed to the manifestly fallen and lost ones of the earth. The probate crowd, momentarily stricken dumb by the sudden apparition, quickly recovered their accustomed audacity, and clamorously petitioned—demanded, rather—money—money to purchase food, meaning thereby beer and tobacco.

Those Babel-cries so far disconcerted the visitor, that the few introductory sentences she intended to deliver passed from her memory, and she instantly commenced reading, in the clear, thrilling tones peculiar to her, from the sacred volume in her trembling hands.

As she read, the tumult gradually stilled, and the greater portion of the ruffin auditory listened with breathless surprise and eagerness to the divine words, by many of them heard for the first time, and now but dimly comprehended, we may be sure. "Hush!" exclaimed a woman, in whose eye glittered the fire of incipient fever, as some slight interruption occurred—"hush! The angels have lent her their voices!"

This scene inaugurated the prison-teachings that have rendered the name of Elizabeth Fry a household word throughout Great Britain, and illustrious wherever true heroism, unostentatious self-sacrifice are recognized and held in honor.

The Striking Miners.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 3.—There is no longer any doubt that the backbone of the long strike is broken, and unless something entirely unforeseen occurs, the present week will see a general resumption of mining throughout the Schuikill region, after holding out for five months maintaining a bold front to the last. The men have concluded there is no possibility of success for them and are coming to the operators all over the region and offering to work on any terms. The miners' union has suddenly dissolved, and its members are coming not as branches nor in any official capacity, but as individual miners seeking work. Tuesday and yesterday collieries have either started or arranged for starting at Mahone City, Milbourn, Ashland, Shenandoah, and in the western part of the county, and more will follow to-day. In every case, the basis as proposed by the coal exchange is made the standard of wages, and is accepted by the men. No attempts have been made to interfere with workmen about the re-opened mines.

POTTSVILLE, June 3.—The situation is becoming more critical. The citizens of Shenandoah have applied for military, and they have advices of large bodies of miners marching towards the town to compel a suspension of work there, and that the deputy sheriff is now stationed there with a posse of fifty men. He will be unable to protect the working miners. Gov. Hartranft has telegraphed from Williamsport to Gen. Sigfried here, directing him to call out the military in case the sheriff is unable to disperse the mob. Troops in other localities have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. At 12 o'clock at noon Pottsville troops were assembling in their respective armories awaiting orders to march.

Bijah Dispirited—His Honor Prescribes.

Bijah was looking down-hearted and dispirited as His Honor came in, and the Judge slapped him on the back and cheerily inquired:

"Any of your rich relations dead?"

"I've had another bad dream," replied the old janitor. "I dreamed last night of sitting on the fence and seeing a white horse go by. That's always a sign of death in the family."

"Dreams are the result of nervousness, pain, deep thought and many other things," said His Honor. "You are not very well. You need something to stimulate and invigorate your system."

"I know it, and what had I best get?"

"Let me see your tongue."

Bijah pushed out a tongue scarcely smaller than a leg of mutton, and shut his eyes tightly.

"Well, it's my opinion that a sawbuck dissolved in a gallon of kerosene and taken just before meals would build you up very fast," remarked His Honor.

The old janitor got his tongue back under cover, wiped his nose on the back of his hand, and sauntered out doors and told a cross-eyed boy that if he ever looked into the window again he would chain him to the hydrant and burn him alive.

Is Clara Morris to Retire!

(N. Y. Correspondence of the Buffalo Courier.)

A little bit of news not yet having publicity is that Miss Clara Morris (Mrs. Berriott) and John R. Dr. Cosby's Presbyterian church, in this city, and contemplates an early withdrawal from professional life. The information comes from reliable parties, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of it. What has induced the celebrated and popular actress to take this step and alter all her plans for the future can only be conjectured. It is well known that the lady has ever been a regular attendant at church, and at one time—previous to her fame as an emotional actress—had a class in Sabbath school. She was married by Rev. Dr. Crosby, and has attended his church for some time past with her husband's parents. In connection with this news it is rumored that Miss Morris should have any disposition to appear in such a play as "Camille." And yet she is advertised to personate the heroine in that unwholesome dream in Booth's theatre next Monday night.

POOR LO!

Another Talk with the Storks.

Offering a Paltrul $25,000 for a Big Bonanza.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—All the delegations of Indians assembled in the rooms of the secretary of the interior this morning to have another council with the secretary. All the agents and interpreters were present. The Indians were gaudily attired and painted. Bishop Hare came in with Secretary Delano.

Commissioner Smith told the Indians that when they were here last the secretary made his proposition to them to go to the Indian Territory, and also asked them to consider the offer of the government of $25,000 to relinquish a part of their hunting grounds; also of the desire of the white people to go to the Black Hills and the difficulty of preventing them, and requested them to agree to such arrangements as would prevent bloodshed. In regard to going to the Indian Territory, they expressed themselves as opposed to it, and unless they had changed their minds, there was no use in saying anything more about that. In regard to the offer of $25,000, their answer was not so definite. The secretary told them if they did not accept it within thirty days, they might not get it at all. In regard to the Black Hills, they did not say much. They had now had plenty of time to think of it, and it was hoped that they could give such definite answers to-day as to make it unnecessary to have any further talk on the subject.

RED CLOUD

said: "Great spirit, hear me! Have mercy upon me! Pity me! He called heaven and earth to witness before he spoke. He had not forgotten what had been spoken. The president must have made some mistake in telling him when he first came here, that their arrangements were for thirty-five years. The president told him at that time to select a country for hunting, and he had done so. The two men by his side came out last summer and told him for the first time about $25,000, and he said, wait till I go and see the president, and see if he has got the money. If he has got the money, if it is really there, I have children and am not willing to do anything to make them poor. This $25,000 will pay for the land to Pawnee Creek. We wish to retain the rest. When he was here four years ago, he was shown a large building where all the money is kept, and he knows he had a large amount of money there. He would take this $25,000, but when winter comes he wanted them to try and get more. When he came here before nothing was said about the Indian Territory, and since he has been here this time he had seen but little of the president, and he thought it hard he should be asked to go there to live, and he now told them twice he would not go there. His country was a good one and he wished to keep it. He did not like the running of the Nebraska line through his country, and he considered it robbery. Last winter when the annuities were issued many of his people were absent and did not get their goods, and he wanted more goods for them. He was not satisfied with the food that was sent him; did not like salt pork, and thought his children had better eating. He wanted rice and hominy and tea sent him. He was looking to the future for his children and tried to do the best for them."

After further talk the Indians agreed to accept $25,000 in consideration of relinquishing a large portion of their hunting grounds in Nebraska. The secretary is willing to concede them considerable territory ten or fifteen miles south of the Nebraska river.

A treaty was drawn up, but Spotted Tail refused to sign it until he received the $25,000 appropriated by congress for this purpose. It was explained to him that the money could not be obtained until the treaty was signed, and the Indians were given a copy of the treaty to take to their rooms to consider.

The President Astonished and a Lady Disappointed.

President Grant was walking down Pennsylvania avenue, near Fifteenth street, at eleven o'clock to-day. Coming up were two matronly-looking ladies. As they passed the President one said, "That's him, ain't it?" The other took a good look and said, "Bless my soul; yes!" While establishing the identity to their satisfaction, the distance between the President and the ladies had been increased about twenty-five yards. One of the women strated after him at full gallop, crying out as she went, "Oh, Mr. President! Mr. President!" The "Great Father" did not hear her, evidently; but she overtook him. Then she shook him by the hand, while he stood quite at a loss to know the occasion of such a public demonstration. He didn't wait long, however, for out of her pocket she pulled a superscribed envelope to U. S. Grant, recommending her for office. The President seemed embarrassed a moment, said something to her, put the letter in his pocket and walked off. The lady returned to her companion, who was waiting for her; and judging from her remarks, she was surprised that the President didn't offer his arm, and escort her to the Treasury and set her to work.—*Washington Star.*

A London Indignation Meeting.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

LONDON, June 3.—A demonstration of 80,000 persons express sympathy with the cabinet makers who are imprisoned for endeavoring to induce men on their way to work to join strikers. A resolution declaring their sentence a gross violation of personal rights was passed. The speakers denounced laws made in the interest of privileged classes.

Three Hundred Bales of Cotton Damaged.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, June 3.—The ship Adolphus, which arrived at Reval, on the 18th of May, from New Orleans, had her cargo of cotton on fire, and 300 bales were badly damaged.

The Treasury Irregularity.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There is an irregularity in the treasury of $47,000. It is not yet settled whether it is theft or error. Spinner thinks its theft.

A Stockbroker Dead.

[By telegraph to the Constitution]

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Israel Cohen, a well known broker and the eldest member of the stock board, died very suddenly this morning.

Indians in Council.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Indians are in council to-day. They have determined not to sign the treaty, and will go straight home.

—Mr. Montague's benefit at Booth's theater on Thursday afternoon was a great, feminine ovation. The net proceeds are estimated at $4,000. Mrs. Rousby came from Baltimore and Mr. Bouciecault from Philadelphia expressly for the occasion. After an act of the "Shaughraun," the drama of "Tears, Idle Tears," was presented, in which Montague appeared to advantage, giving force and passion to his impersonation of the unfortunate father who had accidentally killed his boy. A number of very handsome baskets of flowers were handed up, and Montague made a neat little speech, expressing his appreciation of the kindness with which he has been received in New York. The audience was a fashionable one, and remarkable for the number of beautiful women present, all of them, of course, admirers of the handsome beneficiary.

Says the Fernandina, Florida, Observer: "There is an orange tree near Waldo that is one hundred and one inches, or eight feet five inches in circumference at the ground. Ten inches above it branches, making four trees or limbs. One of these is thirty-seven and a half inches; one thirty-nine and a half; one forty and a half; and one forty-three inches in circumference. It is now [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—dawly

THE THOMPSON HOUSE,

AND

45 WHITEHALL, AND 50 & 52 BROAD ST.

R. G. Thompson begs to inform the citizens of Atlanta, and the traveling public generally, that he has had the above-named house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is now prepared to receive boarders, either transient or permanent, at moderate rates. Rooms by the day, week or month. The table is provided with every delicacy of the season, and the cooking can not be excelled by any house in the city.

Ice Cream Parlors.

In connection with the house, I have fitted up two parlors, fronting on Whitehall street, for the sale of Ice Cream during the coming season. The special attention of the ladies is called to these parlors. My reputation as proprietor of the Cafe, in the Capitol building, some six years ago, being a guarantee that they will be conducted in the best possible manner. Mrs. Thompson will pay special attention to the Ice Cream Parlors, and will see to it that the wants of ladies and children are promptly supplied. The Ice Cream Parlors will be kept open during the summer season from ten o'clock in the morning to midnight, and on Sundays from twelve o'clock noon to eleven o'clock p. m. R. G. THOMPSON.

may1—d1mo

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE—McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURERS OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and House furnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 103 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENTS for ARUNDEL Spectacles—E. Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYE HOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

A. J. DELBRIDGE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting

and giving satisfaction,

No. 6 JAMES' BANK BLOCK,

WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.

Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—dtf

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.

W. M. LEWIS, } Clerks.
W. G. GANT, }

june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5-dtf

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$ 2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodations superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge.

E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT,
Late of Columbus, Ga.

sep18—dtf

RICKS HOUSE,

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

House new, clean and neat. Cartersville is noted for its fine society, good water, and for *health.* Rowland Springs—various mineral waters—situated within five miles, a nice drive, scenery unsurpassed. Inducements offered to families for the summer.

apr24 dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30-dtf

RICHMOND HOUSE, NEAR DEPOT, and Branch House on Public Square, GAINESVILLE, GA. The Great Summer Resort for Health. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to either house on the Street Cars. Rates of Board, per month, $30; per day, $1; single meal, 50 cents.

HUNT & BRO., Proprietors,
Formerly of Southwest Georgia.

may2—dtf

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUFFOLK HOUSE.

BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day.....$2 00
Board, per month.....$35 to $50 00
Single meals.....75 cents

jan1—dtf

BROWN'S HOTEL,

K. K. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Opened January 1st, 1875.

BOARD.....$2 PER DAY.

K. K. Brown & Son, Proprietors of the popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to FIVE DOLLARS PER DAY.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. K. K. BROWN & SON.

REMNANTS OF JERICHO, THROUGH all sorts of designs, ranging in prices by the yard, is no Lodge of the above named Order. Will confer a favor by giving me a call. Will be open as soon as possible, in connection with HOKE SMITH, C. C. apr25—dtf

TRAVELLERS.

And those desiring Good Board, can be accommodated by stopping at MRS. C. S. DORSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, Broad street, Augusta, Georgia. apr4-dtf

HOTELS.

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. S. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

NELMS HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,

BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.

Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.

A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

STOP AT

McCOMBS' HOTEL,

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

Free Hack meets all trains

C. G. WILSON,
Proprietor

apr4—dtf

FALLS HOUSE, TOCCOA CITY.

This spacious hotel, having been finished and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of this traveling public. Mr. Thomas Little, formerly of Gainesville Hotel, at Gainesville, Ga., will be pleased to see his numerous friends, and all the rest of mankind, at his hotel. No expense will be spared to make guests comfortable and at home.

THOMAS LITTLE,
Proprietor.

may25—d1f

LAWYERS.

LOCHRANE & MILLEDGE, ATTORneys at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the practic of law, in all its branches, in the several Courts of this State. Office, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, opposite Kimball House. Office hours, from 9 to 1, and 2:30 to 5:30. O. A. LOCHRANE,
may9-dtf JNO. MILLEDGE.

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—dly

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY

GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooly, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec18, '74—d1yr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10,'75—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. apr11, 1875—d12m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah. mar10,'75—d6m

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24-d1y

D. D. MCCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74-d9m

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9-d1y

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—d1y

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20-d1y

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-d1f

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d18m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. S. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Ditman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

A. O. GARLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER.

GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, ATtorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and elsewhere by agreement. Office in Cunningham building. feb24—d3m

WM. A. TURNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—d1y

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.

TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan18, '75—d1y

A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. feb25,'75—d1y

A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—d1y

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep26, 1874—d1y

J. L. JANES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Georgia. Will practice in the Pataula and Albany Circuits. Elsewhere by special contract. Refer to Col. E. Y. Clarke, Hon. O

Daily Constitution.

The Largest Circulation, City, County and State—Defies Refutation.

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T. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS

ATLANTA

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1875.

THE democrats rely upon putting in two senators from Colorado.

MARK TWAIN has been proposed as a candidate for mayor of Hartford, Conn.

BARON ROTHSCHILD has purchased the great French race horse Boiard for $80,000.

SENATOR BOUTWELL has resumed the practice of law in Boston, occupying his old offices.

THE Milwaukee whisky ring have employed Ben Butler to assist Matt Carpenter in their defense.

A new novel, by Christian Reid (Miss Frances Fisher, of North Carolina), entitled "A Question of Honor," will soon appear from the press of D. Appleton & Co.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has written what is pronounced a very spirited poem for the centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill, and is soon to be published in Boston.

THE late Jesse D. Bright left all of his property to his wife, with power to dispose of it as she chooses, with the exception of $6,000 to each of his two daughters and his son. He is said to have owned valuable property in western Maryland, Indiana, and Louisville.

THE newspaper abuse of the president does not seem to diminish his strong hold on the popular heart. There are several canal boats named after him in New York, and only last week an Indiana man changed the name of his stallion from Snorter to Grant.

THE duke of Edinburg is the only one of Queen Victoria's sons who is not a member of the Masonic order. His wife, who has a very strong will of her own, will not allow him to have any secrets he cannot share with her, and his father-in-law, the emperor of Russia, is one of the few sovereigns of Europe who oppose Masonry.

THE greedy grasshopper does not hop as lightly as he hopped before the recent rains. He has lately manifested a desire to ex, lore the Gulf of Mexico, and his oil will be extensively utilized in greasing the sandbars of the Mississippi. An sbettis of grasshopper legs might be of some service to Captain Eads in building the jetties.

THE Chicago Times has information that Secretary Robeson, of the navy, promised last fall to resign, if permitted to hold his place until after the elections. It is pretty certain that he will not face an investigation of his department by the next congress. Hence we may expect to record his resignation, with appropriate correspondence dated Long Branch, some of these long summer days.

THE history of North Carolina is full of curious and romantic things. Among the most curious incidents is the circumstance of the creation of a peerage in the person of an Indian chieftain. Sir Walter Raleigh, on the Island of Croaton, on the 13th of August, 1857, attended the baptism of Manteo, a faithful Indian chief, and afterwards made him a feudal baron under the name of the Lord of Roanoke. This was the first and last peerage ever created by English authority on American soil. The name of Manteo is preserved in the title of the lodge of Odd Fellows in the city of Raleigh.

THE steamer Great Republic, of St. Louis, the largest inland steamer of the world, took three thousand people to the decoration at Jefferson Barracks yesterday, clearing, at forty cents a head, about one thousand dollars. The capacity of this steamer for freight is equal to 300 large railroad cars, and for 250 first-class passengers. The vessel is 360 feet long and above 90 feet wide; cost about $350,000, and was repurchased at marshal's sale by Capt. Thorwegan for a third of that sum. The Great Republic will soon make an excursion to the place where Capt. James B. Eads is to commence his jetty.—*St. Louis Times.*

JAY COOKE resides with one of his married sons, for whom he built an elegant mansion a few years ago, in the neighborhood of his own millionaire palace, Ogontz, forty miles from Philadelphia. Occasionally the old man strolls over the palace grounds, and sometimes sleeps in his former home, now in charge of a receiver. It is a curious fact that Ogontz is full of portraits of President Grant and his family. There is scarcely a room that does not contain one or more portraits of the Grants. They are represented in various situations and costumes. But this was one of the fair weather friendships of the bankrupt millionaire. Since his misfortunes came the president ignored the existence of the great financier, whose hospitalities he was so fond of receiving.

THE OHIO CANVASS.

Owing to a change in the time for holding the Pennsylvania state election, the next important hotly-contested political battle will occur in Ohio. The result in this populous central state will affect the vote in Pennsylvania, which follows closely after it. Neither side denies the political significance of the pending canvass in Ohio, and all will soon be watching its indications with deep interest. While a democratic president can be elected by the south, New York and a couple other northern states, no republican can be chosen without the vote of Ohio. Every effort will, therefore, be made by the radicals to carry it.

The republican convention met on Tuesday. It was harmonious, as conventions generally are in the face of a desperate struggle; and there was a serious hunt for an available name to put at the head of the doomed ticket. Ex Governor Hays had publicly declined to be the victim, and so had a score of others. At last a man was found in Judge Taft who agreed to face the music. But the convention considered Taft too weak for the crisis. Hays was thereupon pressed into the service against his better judgment, and a full ticket followed.

The platform contains the usual quantity of words of promise for the ear. The veteran land-grabbers of Ohio even put in a plank which demands that the public domain be "be scrupulously reserved" for occupancy by actual settlers, but this piece of superlative hypocrasy is beaten by another plank against frauds and corruption, and in favor of a faithful collection of the revenue. Such words of promise were broken to the hope before the sun went down.

But we have no disposition to criticize the platform generally. We took the matter in hand simply to call attention to the fact that the republicans interpret the president's third-term letter very much as the rest of the people do. They do not regard it as conclusive—in short, their representatives in convention assembled plainly said that they had no confidence in the evasive document at all. They disregarded it, they ignored it—worse still, they put on record Washington's example and declared that an observance of it shall, in the future as in the past, be regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the republic. This was a very shabby and unjustifiable treatment of the president, if they believed that his letter was really a declination of a third term; but they knew it was not, and they also knew that their only hope for escaping everlasting shipwreck lay in an utter rejection of the third-term dogma that the president boldly and elaborately sustained in his recent letter. The president will surely regard this action as the unkindest cut of all. It's worse than Pennsylvania. It is a deserved condemnation and utter rejection of his two-faced letter. The platform does not mitigate the blow in the least.

The democratic convention will meet in a few days to put Governor William Allen on the track again. Senator Thurman and the other able leaders of the party are preparing for a bold and aggressive campaign against the wavering, heavily-weighted and embarrassed foe. The veteran governor is nearly seventy-one years old, but his vigor is only equalled by the strength of his lungs. He comes to us from out of the pure past, and the people are preparing, according to all present indication, to put a double condemnation on Cesarism, by giving the old man a majority that will make even the Sphynx think that his lease of the white house is nearly terminated.

MORE PACIFIC RAILROADING.

The omniverous journals of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, have come into possession of a morsel of information which has given them great exaltation of spirits. The cause of their flurry is found in a letter from Galveston, to which is appended the signature of that notorious and unreliable correspondent, Eli Perkins, wherein he details the movement for a new Pacific railroad. The route of the *to be* great highway is from Chicago, via St. Louis, Little Rock, Texarkana, Austin, San Antonia, Laredo and Durango to Matzatlan, in the Mexican state of Cinalos, which is the most important port and harbor upon the central Pacific coast. There can be no doubt that such a line of railway would quickly solve the question of short, cheap and quick transportation to and from the Pacific ocean. The natural advantages of such a route are manifest, and the certain and valuable advantages which would result to St. Louis and Chicago are duly appreciated in those cities. Eli Perkins holds out to them the pleasing hope of a speedy consummation of the scheme, through the early extension of the International road of Texas, to Laredo, upon the Rio Grande, and the building of the remaining five hundred miles thence to Matzatlan by the Mexican company, to which the congress of that republic has granted a subvention of some $15,000 per mile. Such a prospect as these assertions, presuming them to be true, open up must naturally delight the principal beneficiaries.

But it is a wise saw which tells us "not to crow until we are out of the woods." St. Louis and Chicago are just a little "too previous"—to use a Texas euphonism. The International railroad of Texas has not yet reached as far to the southwest as Austin, and in consequence of its having to accept land-grants in lieu of bonds from the state of Texas as its subsidy, the possibilities are strongly against its extension beyond Austin, at least for several years to come. In addition to this the subvention to this international line from the Mexican government was granted to the International railroad company of Mexico to aid in the construction of a line from the City of Mexico via Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Neuva Leon and Monterey to Laredo, where it will join the Texas road. The other line to Matzatlan will be built in time, and become the last link of the truly short line to the Pacific, but the route through Texas to the City of Mexico is the condition precedent to be obtained before it can be diverted to the peaceful waters. To the southern states this route to the Pacific presents but few considerations for favor, and their interest in a Pacific railroad must ever continue to be for the one which shall follow the 32d parallel.

THE missionary Baptists, colored, of Georgia, met in annual convention at Washington last week. They soon discovered that the convention funds had gone where the woodbine twineth—in other words, that they had been stolen through the trap known as the Freedmen's bank. The treasurer, Rev. William J. White, had deposited the funds, some $1,200, in the Augusta branch of the concern; and when the convention realized the fact that they would not probably see a dollar of the amount, their indignation against the treasurer knew no bounds. Negro like, they propose to make him or his bondsmen pay, and have no words of blame for the white rascals who really stole the money.

THE people of Thomasville and of Monticello, Florida, are agitating an extension of the South Georgia and Florida railroad to the Gulf of Mexico. A gap of only twenty miles remains between the Georgia lines and the Florida system of railroads. Local resources are deemed sufficient to fill this gap, and then it is hoped that means will be found to build the line to the coast. That a line of iron rails shall be laid between Thomasville and Monticello or Tallahassee, seems to be the determination of the enterprising people of Thomasville.

THE disgrace of Spencer's election in Alabama is attributed to the holding of state and federal elections on the same day. A constitutional convention is strongly advocated for the purpose of making a change in this respect. The supervision of congressional elections is well understood to be only a ruse to enable federal marshals to control state elections. The Montgomery Advertiser urges every man to vote for a convention on this account alone.

RED CLOUD told the Indian commissioner that he did not want a western man for agent; for "these western men fill their pockets, and when they are full they fill their hats, and then say good-bye and go away." Red Cloud has drawn to the life the average office-holder, as well as the average Indian agent, of the period. A chorus comes up from all parts of the land demanding the overthrow of the power that puts such men in office, and sustains them in all their iniquities.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has contracted to furnish that paper to the subscribers of the News for the unexpired terms of their subscription. This will add a great many to the already large subscription list of THE CONSTITUTION, give that paper a fresh impetus in its career of usefulness. Advertisers will not be slow to see the advantages which this arrangement offers.—*Newnan Herald.*

THE entire subscription list of the daily and weekly Atlanta News has been transferred to THE CONSTITUTION, which will materially strengthen the latter paper, now among the foremost in enterprise and merit in the state of Georgia.—*Chattanooga Commercial.*

THE Memphis Avalanche says the wheat crop in the middle Mississippi valley is the best it has ever produced. The crop will be larger than in 1860 when it exceeded two million bushels. In quantity, too, it will be much finer.

Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

OTTAWA, June 3.—Mr. Witcher, of the marine and fisheries department, claims under the treaty eighty million dollars from the United States.

A forest fire is doing immense damage. More pine have been destroyed than lumberers would have cut in three years.

Baltimore.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BALTIMORE, June 3.—E. F. Folger, superintendent of the Richmond and York river line of steamers, is dead.

(General Ustrobe is nominated for

The Pennsylvania Labor War.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 3.—An arrested raider has been rescued. The mob is rapidly increasing. The militia are in uniform and ready for action.

LATER.—The sheriff's posse has been fired upon; three wounded. The militia are leaving for the scene.

LEBANON, Pa., June 3.—The 8th regiment has been ordered to assemble. The drum corps is beating up men. Determined men desiring work shall not be molested. Mob 1,000 strong.

The New Hampshire Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

CONCORD, June 3.—Every member of the house was in his seat. The galleries were packed. An excited debate took place over referring the disputed senatorships to the supreme court. The democrats threatened to withdraw if the question was pushed. In the distory motions the republicans showed about a dozen majority.

A FETE CHAMPETRE.

An American Among the Senors and Senoritas of Buenos Ayres.

[Special Cor. New York Graphic.]

Finding our hotel life in Buenos Ayres somewhat irksome, we accordingly hastened one morning to join in a *fete champetre*—the scene of the revelry being Palmero, a spot distant about a league from town, formerly the residence of the haughtiest and basest of despots, Don Manuel Rosas. It needed no proficiency in Spanish to purchase our railway tickets, and, after some delay, owing to the crowd that thronged the station we were comfortably seated in an open English carriage and moving easily toward our destination.

WHOM WE SAW THERE.

Reaching Palmera, a motley assemblage presented itself to our barbarian eyes. Here were natives—veritable *Gauchos*—dressed in bright colors and bespattered with silver coins and clasps; stalwart Basques, with smooth, boyish faces, ruddy complexions, and clear, laughing eyes; Catalonians and "Gallegos" chattering merrily with the harsh yet hearty accent peculiar to them; bloodless-looking and dyspeptic gentlemen, representatives of the army of notaries for which the city is distinguished; gentle *doncellas*, with witching glances full of harmless coquetry; sickly youths, with locks of jetty hair like manes, dawdling about the grounds and eating sweetmeats; rolling boatmen, who might have been natty gondoliers in Venice—mere greasy ruffians, redolent of garlic, and, to judge from their faces, ready to shed blood upon the slightest occasion; Englishmen and Americans, Germans and Frenchmen, Greeks and Romans, all mingled promiscuously.

INSIDE THE ENCLOSURE.

Strolling through an embowered gateway—once "a bridge of sighs"—we found ourselves within the inclosure of a fort of irregular yet formidable construction in whose dismantled embrasures our own golden wood-sorrel was blooming tranquilly, while along the moat troops of prettily dressed, rollicking children were playing with paper boats. In the center of the area a merry-go-around was in full operation, the wooden horses—marvels of equestrian art—prancing to the exhilerating strains of the "Anvil Chorus." It was certainly amusing, if not instructive, to observe that the chariots were patronized by full grown men as well as by nurses and babies. Along one side of the grounds booths had been erected, where beer and cake were dispensed to the famished multitudes. Luxuriant vines covered numerous trellisies and verandahs, beneath which were groups of friends and gayly attired families sipping ale and chatting busily.

THE COSTUMES.

The girls were of faultless expression, fresh and rosy as the morning air of their beloved Pyrenees, clad in homely yet neat attire, with bright colord kerchiefs covering the bosom and the thick knot of glossy hair which is their natural pride. The men were dressed in a sort of loose blouse or jumper, wearing broad scarfs about the waist and upon their heads the provincial cap—*loina*—now familiar to us in the pictures of Carlist troops. It resembles the Scotch bonnet—the only difference being in its circular instead of elliptical form. The colors are thoroughly republican—red, white or blue, according to the province of the wearer. But the charm of all was in watching the children, with fairy-like ecstacy, chased one another through the yelling crowd, lost in their ephemeral joy. Silks and laces and earrings seemed forgotten in the reckless pursuit of pleasure, and we followed their boistrous revels with a feeling that a portion of this wonderful sunshine must have entered their glad hearts, so perfectly assimilated were they with the glory of the afternoon.

PROPRIETY OF BEHAVIOR.

Reluctantly we left the feast, one reflection being uppermost in our minds; throughout the long day, in the midst of what in other lands had been an orgy, not the slightest disturbance or excess had marred the quiet enjoyment of the occasion. All seemed animated in the same sense of legitimate pleasure, restrained by instinctive courtesy and decorum. To an America n, be it said to our shame, this appears incredible, yet in after years and with large experience the observation has been often verified. It may be the sole redeeming feature of Spanish-American life—this dignified temperance of appetite—but it covers a multitude of sins.

THE WESTERN MAILS.

The Service Given to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BALTIMORE, June 3.—In reply to a telegram of the postmaster-general to-day Mr. Garnett, relative to the postal-car service from the west, the latter, this evening, telegraphed the following:

BALTIMORE, June 3d, 1875.

To Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster-General, Washington:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, requesting that the Baltimore & Ohio company shall continue the postal car service from the west to Baltimore, and that it shall not be cut off at Washington as heretofore, so that the western mails shall be transferred in Baltimore instead of Washington. I take pleasure in complying with your request, and have issued the requisite order so that this service will commence at once.

J. W. GARRETT,
President B. & O. R. R.

Federal Capital Notes.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The mail service between Washington and New York has been awarded to the Baltimore and Potomac railroad for the present. The Baltimore and Ohio road retains the service for the west.

The $47,000 robbery from the treasury is confirmed.

It is stated that Mosely will probably be removed from the postmastership at Talladega, Alabama, and George Parsons appointed in his place. Also the postmasters at Eufaula and Mobile will probably be removed.

The Alabama claims commission has been extended six months.

A telegram was received at the internal revenue department to-day from collector Latham, at Huntsville, Ala., announcing that deputy collector Holman Leatherwood was to-day shot and killed by an illicit distiller.

The Rains.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—The rains again last night swelled the rivers, and the whole northern section of the city is flooded. Three to five feet of the trestle and bridge works washed away.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, June 3.—For the south Atlantic and Gulf states stationary pressure warmer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, with south and west winds.

At Long Branch.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

LONG BRANCH, June 3.—President Grant and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Col. Fred. Grant and Gen. Babcock,

Halls of the Montezumas

Population of Mexico—Characteristics—Dress—Architecture—No Twilight—Pulque.

Editors Constitution: In my last article I narrated to you the occurrences of the last day we spent in the city of Mexico, and mentioned the fact of our departure at 9 o'clock that night for Vera Cruz.

Before proceeding farther, therefore, upon this subject, I will in this article give you a few jottings, at random, about various phases in Mexican life, etc., which I have not had the opportunity of describing up to this time. These will necessarily be mentioned in rather a disjointed manner, but, I hope, will prove none the less interesting on that account.

THE POPULATION OF MEXICO,

according to their last census, exceeds ten millions souls. About five millions, or one-half of these, are of pure Indian blood, about one million and a half are pure Spanish, while a very small proportion is comprised of negroes. The remaining portions are a mixtry of the above three races, in which all the mean and wortbless qualities of each are prominent, while the good is rather at a discount. This portion of Mexico's population is not worth the bread they eat. Poor, ignorant, superstitious, treacherous, degraded and wicked, without energy or forethought, they present a spectacle which all the world can despise, without finding hardly a redeeming quality in them. The Spanish part of the population is by all odds the most stable and reliable. The Indians appear to be peaceable, as a general rule, and pretty docile. In color they are like bright mulattoes, with high cheekbones and straight black hair. In person they are rather small, especially the women. Some of these latter are quite good looking.

DRESS.

Their customs, so far as dress is concerned, are different from ours. The men all wear shallow, broad-brimmed hats, which serve as good substitutes for umbrellas. They also, as a general rule, wear a kind of blanket over their shoulders, with a hole in the middle, through which the head is stuck. This is called a *serape*.

The ladies dress pretty much as ours do, except that they wear no hats or bonnets. In the place of these, however, they throw a kind of shawl, called a *rebosa*, or else a thick veil, over their heads.

A Mexican horseman sometimes comes dashing along by you upon a pretty fair steed upon which is a saddle costing several hundred dollars. His outside attire is also gorgeous and expensive. The remainder will hardly bear inspection.

One scarcely ever sees a wagon in Mexico. Nearly all transportation is carried on upon pack donkeys.

Another feature in Mexican life is, that they have no fire places in their houses, except for cooking purposes. I do not remember seeing a single fire place anywhere.

Their houses are usually covered with tiles, and the roofs are flat. The average height of the buildings is two stories. They generally have a court-yard in the centre. So far as the style of architecture is concerned they are square.

Another fact which will be noticed is that there is

NO TWILIGHT IN MEXICO,

or so little that we can almost say there is none. Darkness, so to speak, treads upon the heels of the setting sun.

In a former article I promised to describe to you at some future time the process of manufacturing

PULQUE,

the national drink of the Mexicans. This is made of the juice of the *maguey* plant, which is really the century plant. We passed through immense fields of this on our journey to the city of Mexico. It is set out in rows, fifteen feet apart.

At the proper season a hole is cut in the centre of this plant near the ground. The juice sinks down into this cavity, out of which it is taken, and generally placed in hogskin "bottles." It then ferments and is soon ready for drinking. In color it is white, like milk; the taste, to a foreigner, is bitter and simply abominable. The Mexicans, however, are quite fond of it, and use it in immense quantities. A train load of it is carried into Mexico every day.

However, brevity of time forces me to a close of this article.

CHILAM CAMBAL.

"Grandpa."

[Detroit Free Press.]

He came along from the East with his son and his son's wife and three children, and they were yesterday waiting at the Michigan Southern depot for a train. One of the children, a boy of thirteen, seemed chuck full of ugliness. His father was up town, and his mother's word had no effect on him. He would pound on the windows, run out doors, make faces at people, and use impudent language when spoken to. Grandpa, a man of eighty or thereabouts, with snowy hair and a cracked voice, watched the boy's antics for some time, and finally said:

"See here, Helen, do you see how that boy is acting up?"

"Yes, but I can't do any thing with him," she replied.

The old man hobbled across the room, took the boy by the ear, drew him to a seat, and said:

"Sit down there, Milton. Do you want to disgrace us all? Don't you see the folks alookin' at ye! If you don't quit cuttin' up I'll have to dust yer jacket!"

The boy sulked away until the old man left his seat to get a drink of water, and then Milton slipped out doors. Grandpa hobbled out into the freight-house, caught him by the hair, and as he led him back he remarked:

"I know what ails ye. Ye are aching for a good training. Every body out West here is alookin' at ye, and yer father's family is to be disgraced through yer conduct!"

"I guess I want to see things," growled the boy.

"Oh! If I was only thirty years younger!" exclaimed grandpa, as the lad tried to bite his hand.

He hung to the boy, sat him down, and the mother said:

"I guess Milton doesn't feel well."

"I guess he wants a regular old Vermont thrashing, that's what I guess!" retorted grandpa. "You know I don't believe in maulin' youngsters, but if he don't behave himself he'll catch it!"

The boy edged around, dug at the plastering, and finally crawled away again, and kicked his brother for chuckling over his situation.

"There goes that young man again!" exclaimed the old man, jumping up. "Come here, sir!"

"I shan't!" bluntly replied the boy.

"Now, then, Helen, tell me that that boy isn't aching for a thrashing, will you?" continued grandpa, turning to mother.

"Oh, well, I guess he'll be good," she replied.

"Helen," said the old man as he buttoned his coat, "Solomon was right, and it is my duty to dust that boy's jacket. We are in a land o' strangers, and strangers will judge us by the way our children act. We ain't on a farm now, Helen; we're right where folks can see us. Come here, sir!"

The boy refused to move, and grandpa cornered him, secured a firm hold of his collar and pulled him to a seat.

"Now, then," he continued, as he sat down, "lay over my knee, and if ye bite or kick it'll be the worse for ye, and the louder ye holler the harder I'll strike."

He bent Milton over his left knee, threw his right leg over to hold the boy's feet down, and then and there proceeded to administer an old-fashioned spanking—one that made every woman's mouth water. The boy howled until a score of passengers gathered, but grandpa went right along with his work as if entirely alone. When his elbow ached he let up, twisted the boy into a seat, and remarked:

"Thar, I'll bet a thousand dollars you feel better!"

And it struck all the other passengers just that way.

—Some rare autographs were recently sold in Paris. The prices of the more important were as follows: Balzac, $80; Lucretia Borgia, $40; Bossuet, $35; Pericles, $35; Francois I., first husband of Mary Stuart, $40; Franklin, $30; Lafontain, $100; Louis XIV., $20; Rizal, $60; Melanchton, $32; Montesquieu, $40; Peter the Great, $31; Madame de Pompadour, $35, Racine, $50; Robespierre, $24;

EVARTS EXPANDS.

Salient Snatches from his Line of Argument.

Prosy Reading to all who have not Watched the Sinuosities of the Case.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Mr. Evarts today continued his address for the defense before a crowded house. He called attention to the fact that, in December, 1870, Beecher referred Bowen to his (Beecher's) wife. There was an aspect attempted to be introduced into this case, that there was an attempt on the part of Beecher to preclude all knowledge of his relations with Mr. Tilton from his wife. But when Bowen was referred to Mrs. Beecher he was told that Mrs. Beecher had the letters her husband had received from Mrs. Tilton; that his wife was in Marietta. So the jury could not doubt but that all Beecher's correspondence was in the hands of his wife.

Counsel then, regarding the meeting of Beecher and Tilton on December 30, 1870, said the evidence entirely refuted the theory of plaintiff. Beecher then took counsel with Bell, one of his parishioners, about the matter and asked his advice. Beecher stated to him that Mrs. Tilton had left her husband's house and gone to her mother's, and that Tilton's licentiousness had been very low and his conduct to Mrs. Tilton had been marked with great cruelty; that Mrs. Tilton had sent to consult him, and Mrs. Beecher had been brought into the conference. Now, said counsel, the jury had the touching testimony of Bessie Turner with regard to that wife's midnight flight from her house and Bessie's following the next morning and taking the children with her. The jury had proof of Tilton's cruelty and profligacy, and that his wife needed protection permanently until a separation was obtained. Beecher's note to his wife, said Evarts, read that he was inclined to think Mrs. Beecher was right and that a separation was best. Mrs. Beecher never received any confidence from Tilton, nor was she ever deceived by anything in his manner.

Counsel then referred to the testimony of Storrs. When Tilton was called to the stand in rebuttal, he did not contradict Storrs story, and did not this lead the jury to believe that Tilton had attempted to beguile and mislead their judgment.

Dr. Storrs testified that on the 2d of January, 1871, Mr. Tilton told him his ground of complaint against Beecher was that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Morse had been telling stories against him. The testimony proved completely that these were the causes of Tilton's hatred towards Beecher. When Tilton was recalled to the stand he did not utter one word of denial to this entirely new matter introduced by Storrs.

Evarts then discussed the list of property testified to Tilton, arguing that it was substantially worthless, as being unsaleable and unproductive. Since 1871 plaintiff had, with the exception of what he had picked up in his lecture tours, received no income except the $4,000 then in the hands of Woodruff & Robinson, the $7,000 received from Bowen, the money payed by Beecher for Bessie Turner's schooling, the $5,000 for which Beecher mortgaged his house, and the contributions of subscribers to the Golden Age. At the close of 1870 Tilton's business affairs were in a state of complete prostration, and it was then that he joined with Bowen in an effort to destroy Beecher, get rid of the editor of a rival paper and leave them masters of the situation. Bowen took the missive of Tilton to Beecher, and the result was as Tilton testified, the next time he saw Bowen, the latter was in a terrific rage; that Bowen said if Tilton dared ever to say he was a conspirator with him, that he had anything to do with that letter, he would cashier him and turn him out of the office. It was pretty evident that on this 27th of December, 1870, Tilton did not stand on velvet with Bowen, and that the engineer had been hoisted with his own petard.

It was when he found his attempt to intimidate Beecher had only completed his own ruin, that Tilton determined to secure the assistance of Beecher by getting around that great, generous heart of his, which was, Tilton testified, that which made Beecher great. Tilton said the way to get at that heart was to persuade Beecher he had done a man an injury, however slight, and if other men knew this, as well as he did, they would impose on him a great deal more.

Evarts then spoke of the remorse naturally felt by a man of delicate and noble feelings in believing he had improperly interfered in a household, which stood to him in the relation of friendship. He could not, he said, sufficiently express his scorn for the disposition which would judge every man by the motives which would influence the coarsest and basest natures. Evarts quoted in this connection the lines of Cowper:

A kick that scarce would move a horse
May kill a sound Divine.

Then followed the visits of Moulton to the house and secret interviews with Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Moulton's memory was very peculiar on these points. He did not remember whether the woman was sick or whether she was in bed. It was a good thing to command one's faculties and when Moulton was on the stand, one could almost see his memory come and go like the lady's maid.

A NEW EDIBLE.

The Raging Grasshoppers as an Article of Food—A Practical Test of the Matter.

[Warrensburg (Mo.) Daily News.]

Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Riley and Straight determined to test the cooked locust question in regard to its adaptability as food for the human stomach. Getting wind of the affair, and being always in haste to indulge in free feeding, we made bold to intrude ourself on our scientific friends. We found a bounteous table spread, surrounded by the gentlemen named, accompanied by Mrs. Straight and Miss Maltby. Without much waste of ceremony, there were five persons seated, and we were helped to soup which plainly showed its locust origin, and tasted like chicken soup; after seasoning was added, we could distinguish a delicate mushroom flavor—and it was better. Then some batter-cakes, through which locusts were well mixed. The soup had banished silly prejudice and sharpened our appetite for this next lesson, and the batter-cakes quickly disappeared also. Baked locusts were then tried (plain hoppers, without grease or condiment), and either with or without accompaniments, it was pronounced an excellent dish.

The meal was closed with dessert a la John the Baptist—baked locusts and honey and, if we know anything, we can testify that that distinguished scripture character must have thrived on his rude diet in the wilderness of Judea.

We believe this is the first attempt at putting this insect to its best use, and the result is not only highly satisfactory to those brave enough to make the attempt, but should this insect make his visit oftener and cause greater destruction, future generations will hail its presence with joy. It will be jubilee year—like manna in the wilderness, or quails in the desert—food without money and without price.

Now, dear reader, you may shrug your shoulders and smile, but henceforth we shall esteem grasshoppers as a luxury to be classed with oysters, truffles, mushrooms, etc.

As soon as arrangements can be made, an assortment of locusts will be sent to St. Louis, for a trial by the scientific researchers of that city.

The following advertisement appears in the same paper:

600 BUSHELS GRASSHOPPERS WANTED.
At $5 per bushel.
AT JOHN KLINE'S BAKERY AND GROCERY.
Only those Grasshoppers Able to Fly Good Will be Taken.

THE Methodists of Southern Ohio have purchased the land and are preparing the most excellently arranged camp-ground in the Union. They have bought sixty acres of woodland, twenty miles above Cincinnati, at Fairland, the crossing of the Little Miami and Marietta or Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. Elegant frame buildings are being erected for purposes of worship, and strong frame cottages are being built by several of the leading Methodists of Cincinnati. Water works leading to the Little Miami River give an ample supply of excellent water. Side-tracks and stations are being put on the grounds. The intention is to offer accommodations for fifty thousand persons at the annual encampments. This will commence July 13, and continue for two weeks. The grounds are expected to be covered with tents. Leading Methodists are

A BOLD ROBBERY.

$47,000 Stolen From the U. S. Treasury.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, June 3.—After a full investigation by the treasury authorities, there is now no doubt that a package containing over $47,000, addressed to the Park bank, New York, was yesterday stolen from the treasury office. The package which was to have been sent by express, was missing when the clerks closed up the day's business between 4 and 5 o'clock, after the regular office hours. It was at first supposed to have been mislaid, but a diligent search failed to recover it. The clerks were all enjoined to the secrecy, but one of them, it is said, disregarded the admonition, and whispered to friends outside. By this means it is obtained publicity. Some clue has been obtained as to the thief, but further than this no particulars can be ascertained.

Summary of State News.

FORT VALLEY.—The wheat crop is being harvested.——Yesterday evening, Dr. Persons went to supper as usual, and returned to his drug store about dark. During the afternoon he looked depressed in spirits, and remarked to a friend that he was going to kill himself. He went into his store, locked the door and took about fifty-five grains of morphine and laid down on the counter to die. Several gentlemen passing the door heard a groaning noise and broke the door down. Physicians were sent for immediately, but he was too far gone to be relieved by them. He died last night at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Persons was a rising young physician, and was beloved by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two small children. No cause is assigned for the rash act, only that he had been dissipating.——The grand jury recommend the legislature to repeal the act making hog stealing a felony, believing that the speedy trial and punishment inflicted by the county court will have a greater tendency to prevent hog stealing than to make it a penitentiary crime.—*Mirror.*

SAVANNAH.—A 300 pound green turtle was captured on the south end of Tybee beach.——A. M. Sloan has been elected president of the Savannah, Skidaway and Seaboard railroad.——A young wildcat was killed in a Savannah bath house. It had come up to interview Harris.——$1,900 worth of cigars seized by the United States for violation of the revenue law only brought $1,444 25.—*News.*

One of our Bay street merchants received yesterday from a southwest Georgia planter too full cotton bolls hanging with the fleecy fibre, and reports his entire crop in excellent condition.—*Advertiser.*

ROME.—Harrrison Gregory, of Cave Spring, has 500 sheep which average four pounds of wool annually.——Bill Johnson has returned after twenty-five years absence in Texas.——Rome elevates her proboscis at an angle of 45 degrees, having a cotton stalk 7½ inches high.—*Commercial.*

THOMASVILLE.—Hon. A. T. McIntyre is recovering from the severe illness which confined him to his residence for several weeks.——The physicians of southern Georgia meet in Thomasville on the 22d to organize the South Georgia Medical Society.—*Enterprise.*

THOMSON.—Thomson is agitated with a dog fight, in which the facts are held back.——Thomson contains 2,782 dogs.——The brass band has constructed a music stand at their own expense.——A fatal rencounter took place in McDuffie county and about twelve miles distant from Thomson yesterday. We give the facts as heard from one of the parties, Mr. Wm. Paschal. Mr. Paschal had in his employ, or as a tenant, Mr. Waters, who, from some cause, became vexed with Mr. P. about some of the stock on the farm. A quarrel and some threats on the part of Waters was the only result, and it was thought that the trouble was ended, but on yesterday Waters was seen approaching Paschal's house in a threatening and turbulent manner. Paschal stepped into another room and got his gun and warned Waters not to come in. He, however, continued to advance, and, when within a few feet of the door, was shot dead by Paschal. There was no witness, and Mr. P. at once came into Thomson to surrender himself to Sheriff Langford.—*Jour.*

ATHENS.—The "Lombard building" has been removed.——The train on the Athens branch road, at Maxeys, was rocked by a colored boy. The rock broke the glass in one of the windows, just missing the head of a little child. The conductor took him to the next station, where the lad's mother chastised him severely.—*N. E. Georgian.*

COLUMBUS.—Father Francis Miller, a native of Germany, between 40 and 50 years of age, is the new pastor of the Catholic church.——The lawyers relieve the tedium while waiting on a dull case with spelling bees.——The salaries of agents and clerks on the Western railroad of Alabama have been cut down from $25 to $45 per month.—*Enquirer.*

There are 128 criminal cases on the docket.——The Young Men's Christian Association will establish a reading room and library.—*Times.*

TOCCOA.—Toccoa has one of the largest Sunday schools in upper Georgia.—*Herald.*

GRIFFIN.—Mr. Raul, superintendent of the Central railroad, has taken charge of the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama railroad.—*News.*

AUGUSTA.—John Davis, colored boy seven years old, was accidentally shot and killed by another colored boy named Edward Nagle.——The receipts of guano have been 2,530 tons less this season than last, while the sales are larger.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

CALHOUN.—Calhoun has only one bar room.—*Times.*

LAWRENCEVILLE.—The adjourned term of Gwinnett superior court commences on the fourth week in June.——Nine parties in jail awaiting trial.——An old negro woman has named her pup "Bullock."—*Herald.*

ADAIRSVILLE.—J. M. Veach has just erected a barn 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, two stories high, with sheds for a thresher and hay press.—*Standard and Express.*

BARNESVILLE.—Upson county has a four legged goslin.——Wheat is being harvested.——Barnabas Barrow broke his ankle in jumping off a train.—*Gazette.*

NEWNAN.—A wealthy Heard county widow was in town and had in her train of admirers widowers from Troup, Carroll and Coweta.——Jimmie Dennis is the parent of twins.——Andrew E. Hindsman is not quite nine years old and weighs 102 pounds.——The Georgia paper mills were sold the second time at Carrollton, and were bought by M. P. Kellogg for $19,000.—*Herald.*

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

John Gray, Sr., aged 65, to Miss Servia Moseley, aged 16, of Tatnall county.

John M. Ward to Miss Florence A. Fontane, of Thomasville.

Dr. Herschel V. Johnson, of Hawkinsville, to Miss Carrie Belle Roberts, of Macon.

M. T. Dupree to Miss Biddie Reeves, of Pike county.

S. S. White to Miss S. J. Stanton, of Gordon county.

Jesse Cook to Mrs. Martha Wilson, of Gwinnett county.

R. M. Hunter to Mrs. E. B. Hunter, of Coweta county.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

Alfred Bryan, of Savannah.

Miss Anna Hall, of Irwinton.

S. W. Hatfield, of Wilkinson county.

Mrs. W. H. Rice, of Fort Valley.

Dr. Simmons, of Crawford county.

Mrs. Rebecca Hudgins, of Gordon county.

Executive Department Notes.

W. W. Moore has been commissioned clerk of Banks superior court.

J. R. H. Brown and S. A. McLendon have been commissioned as members of the board of education of Clay county.

The resignation of Geo. C. Edwards, notary-public 976th district of Lee county, has been received.

The following officers, members of Washington Light Artillery of Augusta, have been commissioned: Edward E. Pritchard, captain; J. M. Roberts, first senior lieutenant; Richard Summerall first junior lieutenant; J. C. Neitling second lieutenant.

—Cha-pink-pa-la-ta, or "Red Bad," is the only woman who accompanied the Sioux delegation to Washington. She was so averse to a separation from Bad Wound, that she followed him on a horse to the railroad station, and despite the orders which the Indian agents had received against bringing women, persuaded them, through her tears and lam-

Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1875.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

Jennings & Ashley,
32 Broad Street,

Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels, and Sash glazed and unglazed, at hard times prizes. 8x10 sash, not glazed, 4c per light, glazed 8c per light, 10x12, not glazed, 5c per light, glazed 13½c per light. 2-8x6-8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $3 00; 8x7, four panels, $3 25. 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $2 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr18-eodtf

FOR the best and cheapest Head Light, Kerosene and Machinery Oils, and White Pine Doors, Windows and Blinds, go to MURDOCK, SIMONS & HILL, 13 Whitehall street.

may26—dwed&sunt

AVOID LAMP EXPLOSIONS.—The best way to avoid lamp explosions is to procure refined head light oil from Murdock, Simons & Hill. june2—d1w

New Advertisements.

Western and Atlantic Railroad schedule. Notice—John T. Cooper.
Auction sale—Maynard & Norman.
Dissolution of partnership.
Jennings & Ashley.
Attempted bank robbery—W. Jackson.
Wanted—P. A. J.
Bade postponed sheriff's sale.
Libel for divorce—J. D. Collins.
Central Hotel—John C. Martin.
Calhoun Hotel—Mrs. A. I. Skelly.
Charlotte Hotel.
Constitution Job office.

BIG ARSON CASE BEFORE JUSTICE BUTT.

Two Days Spent in the Trial.

Justice Butt has for the last two days been engaged upon a case of alleged arson, which has attracted unusual interest and crowded his courtroom with spectators, as well by the gravity of the charge as the prominence of the parties concerned. The defendant is Mr. Henry T. Trowbridge, and a Mr. Henry Raymond is the prosecutor. The facts seem to be about as follows:

On December the 19th, 1872, the machine shops of Trowbridge & Bacon, on Decatur street, in this city, were destroyed by fire. The defendant, Trowbridge's interest, was insured for $2,500, and Bacon's for $3,000. The insurance companies promptly paid up the sums upon the usual proofs of loss. After receiving the money the same firm rebuilt their shops, and went to business again. Sometime last January these shops were transferred to the father of defendant, Trowbridge, to secure a mortgage. Bacon became dissatisfied with the transfer, alleging that it was a sham. He threatened Trowbridge with a prosecution for arson if his father did not give over to his, Bacon's wife, the $3,000. Trowbridge Sr. refused to do this and his son was arrested on the above charge, Mr. Henry Raymond, the brother in-law of Bacon appearing as prosecutor. The state tried to show that young Trowbridge confessed to Mrs. Raymond and to Mr. and Mrs. Bacon that he burned the shop for the insurance Messrs. Peeples & Howell and Fry and King appeared for the state, and Hillyer & Bro. and Julius L. Brown for the defense. The case was being argued to a late hour last night and we did not learn the decision.

BY THE WAYSIDE.

Glorious Meeting at James' Hall—Larger Attendance and Deeper Interest.

The attendance yesterday evening on the meeting at James' hall was larger than any yet. The addresses were full of the spirit and met a responsive echo in the breast of scores. Between thirty and forty anxiously enquired for "the truth and the truth and life," and several professed to have found it.

The interest deepens and widens.

Y prayer meeting will commence at 4:30 P. M and the regular exercises at 5 P. M. today. Let all come out.

TOPICS OF THE TOWN.

—Collections for the cotton factory continue pretty good.

—The big drill of the Atlanta battalion, as well as dress parade, will come off Monday, in front of the capitol.

—Green corn selling in market at forty cents per dozen. Ripe tomatoes at forty cents per quart.

—To day, Friday, week, there will be a prize contest. From each company there will be sixteen men. The prize is $150, generously offered by Mr. Smith Solomon.

—The night trains of the Air Line, and of the Western & Atlantic railroads, carried out a good many passengers. They seemed to be chiefly bound for the springs.

—The North Georgia Herald boasts that Toccoa City realized $2,000 from the recent excursion. Well, it s a nice little city and we are pleased to see it prosper.

—The house fly is becoming troublesome in some parts of the city. They seem to have longer teeth and a heavier tread than common, and appear to love to travel over the human face and head more than usual.

—Mr. Tom Turner, at Judge Strong's office, will show you a curiosity. It was up stairs in the right hand corner window yesterday afternoon. He tried to show it to this reporter, but he failed to see it.

—In conversing with several of our merchants yesterday, they predicted a dull summer. Well, well, gentlemen, have a stout heart, a patient temperament, a vigorous imagination and advertise your goods, and all will be well.

—The reporter conversed with a man at Ponce de Leon Spring, yesterday, who was a good deal nettled by the absence of liquor. The man should, but said several things were pressing on his mind and caused him to drink. My, my! All have their troubles. There is an undercurrent of vexations in the smoothest life, and while one is no apology for real afflictions or refined methods for avoiding grief, all should remember that sorrow is the lot, the trial and the privilege of man.

—A negro girl, living with her parents back of the medical college, hardest a mother, who was quarrelling with her husband, a stick, yesterday, with which the old woman jammed her husband twice over the back before peace was restored. Doubtless if the old man had ever read Tupper, he would subscribe to what that individual said of Agricola, namely, that, "he governed his family, which many find a harder task than to govern a province."

BY THE WAYSIDE.

An Expert.

IVY Price is well known as an expert in the study of Culinary Chemistry, and all of the manufactures of Steele & Price are the result of his researches. One of these discoveries is Baking Powder, by the use of which light, sweet biscuits, cakes, &c., at all times are a certainty. The market is flooded with cheap inferior baking powders, and adulteration is so extensively practiced, that the Cream Baking Powder does the work with two-thirds of the quantity required of any other kind. In view of such cheap impositions the public are advised to ask for these pure and excellent articles, if they cannot be obtained of one grocer, may be of another. The purer the articles that compose our daily food the better they are for health. Dr. Price's True Flavoring Extracts are really delicious.

may29—dtues-thur-sat&sun4wlw

A Few More Wanted.

I want a few more thousand dollars and will continue to offer special inducements in furniture until I get it.

A full line of all classes of Furniture on hand. Picture Frames and Mouldings in variety—all at bottom figures. I still keep Wigger's celebrated Crib and Cradle. The babies wont cry in this cradle. Call at once and get one before its too late.

JAS. A. WATKINS,
may29 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

Great Reduction.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer a splendid line of new prints at 6 cents per yard, wide Percale 12½ and 15 cents. White goods, Linens, Black Grenadines, Dress Goods and Silks at one-half their value. All other goods too numerous to mention, at correspondingly low prices, as all goods must be sold before taking stock. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. may30-d1

GAINESVILLE is becoming to be quite a lively little city. Many from southwest Georgia and Florida have already made arrangements with Hunt Bros., proprietors of the popular Richmond house, to take their families for the summer. Gainesville is a lovely place in the summer. The water is so cool they feed no ice. The reporter is always glad when an opportunity is afforded to visit this popular watering place.

Toccoa City is also preparing to entertain many of the low country people. A large dancing hall by Mr. Davenport.

THE STAFFORD CASE.

The Defendant Found Guilty, and Recommended to Mercy.

Why the Recommendation Can't be Considered.

Argument of the Case, &c., &c., &c.

The Stafford case again filled the court room with interested spectators yesterday, and the galleries with a dense mob of negroes.

The case was argued throughout the entire morning, the speeches being made by Mr. B. S. Jefferies for the defence, and by the solicitor-general for the prosecution. The argument of Mr. Jefferies was full of eloquence and power, while that of the solicitor-general was, as usual, a model of logic and conclusive reasoning.

The jury received an exhaustive charge from Judge Hopkins, and retired about two o'clock. By six o'clock they had agreed, and Judge Hopkins, who had adjourned court, sent for. The prisoner was brought back from the jail. A great many negroes were present, but most of the white men had become weary of waiting, and had returned to their homes. The unhappy prisoner seated himself immediately in front of the jury, and amidst a silence that was almost painful in its intensity, the verdict was read out as follows:

"We the jury find the defendant guilty, and recommend him to the mercy of the court."

Unfortunately this verdict can do the prisoner but little good, as it is not in the power of the court to show him that mercy which the jury asked for. The verdict is a little singular as it is the first to come within the provisions of an act passed by our legislature, and which we publish in full. In order that this act may be fully understood by those of our readers who are not lawyers we may state that under the law of homicides, the only case where the court can modify the sentence of a prisoner found guilty of murder to imprisonment for life, is where the conviction is founded on circumstantial evidence. Where the evidence is direct and not circumstantial, any recommendation by the jury is not authorized by law. The following act therefore requires the court in such a case to receive the verdict, and construe it as if no such recommendation had been made. This means to sentence the prisoner to be hung.

An act to regulate the mode of taking verdicts in capital cases:

Section 1. "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, That whenever a jury in a capital case of homicide shall find a verdict of guilty with a recomendation of mercy, instead of a recommendation of imprisonment for life, in cases where by law the jury may make such recommendation, such verdict shall be held to mean imprisonment for life. If in any capital case of homicide the jury shall make any recommendation where not authorized by law to make a recommendation of imprisonment for life, the verdict shall be construed as if made without any recommendation."

Section 2. "Be it further enacted, that in all capital cases other than those of homicide, when the verdict is guilty with a recommendation of mercy, such verdict shall be held legal and to mean imprisonment for life."

Section 3. Repeals conflicting laws. Approved February 25th, 1875.

Stafford's case comes within the clause in section first, where the court is required to "construe" the verdict, as the evidence against him was direct as well as circumstantial.

RETURNED TO JAIL.

After the verdict had been received, Judge Hopkins ordered that the jury be discharged and the defendant returned to jail, which was done. During the long hours of the argument, Stafford remained in the opposite room, handcuffed and conversing with his sister. He was constantly followed about from one room to another by a mob of loafing negroes—to his evident annoyance. He refused to talk with anyone about the crime with which he is charged, but showed us a very beautiful letter he had received from his "old mistress," and which seemed to have affected him very much. When the verdict of the jury was read out, he turned a little paler, but showed no other feeling.

The Religious Difficulties at Norcross.

Editors Constitution: Perhaps no difficulties are so rancorous and violent, and so full of intolerance as those which arise on account of religious opinions, especially in a small town like Norcross, where other fuel is so scarce, to feed excitement; and it is usually the case that all quarrels have two sides. One side has been exhibited in your columns, for the public eye, in a sort of panoramic view, in separate cards having the signature of Major Floyd, Joel Foster, and one signed by a large and respectable array of the citizens of Norcross and vicinity. With all due respect to the gentlemen whose names appear in your columns, I feel it my duty, as well as the request of some of my brethren in the Baptist church of this place to reply.

As to the firing at Evangelist Fackler at the prayer meeting, which those twenty-three names denounce as false, I will state that not one of those gentlemen was present at said prayer meeting, to the best of my knowledge. Then how could they be so positive in their denunciation as to the falsehood? A report like the sound of a pistol shot, together with the sound of rocks striking the sash and weather-boarding, was heard by myself and many others present, just as Mr. Fackler finished speaking. Upon examination early the next morning an indentation was noticed in the sash, and a stone found near with putty adhering to it; also an indentation in the weather-boarding with a stone lying beneath, both stones fitting the indentations. The stones are large enough to have inflicted serious injury and are now preserved by parties here.

The impression was general among those present that Elder Fackler had been fired at, as threats of caning and shooting him had been made, as can be proved. Mayor Floyd similar from the evidence that there had been a disturbance. Then who was the perpetrator? I ask who had made the threats? God forbid that the parties suspected should suffer if innocent. "Its true Mr. Bunnell at Norcross failed to convict; but, contrary to the opinion expressed by Mayor Floyd, there were many persons at the council trial, who are still far from satisfied of their innocence from the evidence in the case. C. A. Foster acknowledged before the council that he had made threats, and that he intended to whip or cane him if it took him one thousand years to do it.

As to the shooting at Mr. Fackler at the baptism, with knife in hand, various reports have been in circulation; but the general impression is to the contrary—is that C. A. Foster, as soon as he saw his sister approach the water, made for home in haste. The young lady in question presented herself to Mr. Fackler for baptism after he had finished with all other applicants, and had started to come up out of the water. She reached out her hands to him and he led her down into the water and baptized her as a professed believer.

Mr Editor, the cards gotten up in opposition to Mr. Fackler show ability and a deal of sarcasm, and I think some temper and virus, and are calculated to injure with the public "a portion of that congregation," as Mr. Foster pleases to term it; therefore I have taken it upon myself to write this, a truthful statement of the matter, in defense of the motives of the evangelist, as well as of the little Baptist congregation at Norcross. I have written not one word in malice, but simply the truth, so far as I know it, and that g b tter spirit may direct all this trouble to a peaceful end, is my prayer.

I am utterly at a loss to see why such violence of feeling should be expressed toward J. M. P. Fackler, amounting to what seems to me to be persecution. I never knew him willfully to harm anyone. He was my pastor last year at Blakely, Ga., and was greatly beloved by his church. He came to Norcross to visit me and preach, at my invitation, together with an invitation from Mr. Davis, our pastor here. God seems to have blessed his work in the Baptist church here, and other churches have received members converted under his preaching. Our brethren all highly esteem him.

Why all this bitterness towards him, I cannot understand. I send this article for publication, from painful necessity, not from choice and again repeat, not one word is said to open wounds, but strictly in defence of Mr. Fackler and of our church.

Respectfully,
D. L. SLOAN.

We, whose names are appended below, endorse the above, and add the following: At the Baptist weekly prayer meeting, Wednesday night, the second instant, the sense of those present was taken in regard to the disturbance the week before. There were present fifty-six persons, including children, of whom thirty-seven adults were at the meeting when the disturbance took place. Although it is believed that at least one hundred citizens of Norcross were in attendance at the time of the assault, not one of the twenty-three who subscribed to the following extract was inside the house, as far as could be ascertained at time.

"We hereby denounce as absolutely false his (Fackler's) charge against our people, that he was fired at while preaching here."

It also appeared that twenty-seven of those present at both meetings believed at the time, and still believe, that a pistol was fired.

W. M. DAVIS, Pastor.
N. F. COOLEDGE,
L. A. JACKSON,
Deacons.

CLEAN WATER BATHS.—Warm and cold water baths may be had in Dr. Wilson's Turkish bath rooms, for 50 cents. These and also the Turkish bath are the very

ATHENS.

Dedication of Moore College, University of Georgia.

Speeches of Prof. Broun, and Col. Charbonnier, Locals, etc.

ATHENS, June 3, 1875.

Editors Constitution: As stated in a previous letter, the dedication ceremonies of the new college building, called after the late Dr. R. D. Moore, commenced on Tuesday, and continued until Friday evening. This magnificent building is the gift of the city of Athens to the University of Georgia. It was erected at a cost of $35,000, and is an ornament to university and city. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies nearly eleven months ago. It was formally dedicated on June 1st, 1875. At half-past five, in the afternoon of June 1st, the chancellor, accompanied by the faculty, the mayor and city council, entered the large and well-filled lecture room designed for the president of the agricultural college, Dr. W. Leroy Broun.

The chancellor read an appropriate portion of the Scriptures, and made an earnest, eloquent prayer that God might be honored by the hall of science about to be dedicated, and that the progress of that science might never encroach upon the veneration and belief of God's identity.

After the prayer, he solemnly

DEDICATED "MOORE COLLEGE,"

first to God, and then to science, and introduced President W. Leroy Broun as the orator of the first day's proceedings.

PRESIDENT BROUN

began with a retrospect of the college (agricultural) since its foundation, mentioning the names of many who had aided and befriended it while struggling into growth. He then spoke of the bonds it had been to the state, and would be in the future, of the advantage and importance of these agricultural colleges in other states. There were forty-one colleges in thirty-six states, employing $17,000,000 of government money. After this introduction he introduced as the first part of his subject

THE OBJECT OF THE COLLEGE,

and briefly and lucidly explained the plan of education and training to be adopted.

DIVIDED INTO THREE CLASSES,

agriculture, applied chemistry and engineering. In the plan of education proficiency was required. When men left these walls they were to be men indeed. Number of graduates is no sign of efficacy or inefficacy in the system of education. Our alumni must be educated men. If only one deserved graduation, only one should graduate.

Like the lioness who answered the lament of the wolf that she brought forth only one at a birth, we can say, "Yes, one—a lion!"

Mr. Broun then advanced to his second head, the

VALUE OF A SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

He disclaimed the rivalry between science and the classics. They were each dependent on and sustaining to the other. But the progress of the century was in the precedence of the intellectual. Characteristic tendencies of science were to accuracy of thought, to scorn the substitution of empty words for wisdom, and to aim at accuracy. Science forms habits of inductive thought, and showed time and reason from an object to its cause. Facts are essential to education only as they are taken relatively, as links in a chain, their relation studied. This is science which makes the gentleman, the master of himself, the statesman, the master of men, the master of thought and fosters the spirit of freedom. Science teaches of things, not words, not to deliver sounding sentences, but to work out great truths. "The sound needs workers and talkers, men who wish to do something, not men who wish to be something."

Natural advantages of science shown in later, developed resources, &c.

In conclusion he pointed out the inevitable consequence of of an acquaintance with nature's laws, to form a reverence for nature's laws. Giving, citing the Christian scientists, Newton, Faraday, Herschel, as evidences of the tendency of science to a belief in God.

President Broun's address was one of the ablest efforts of his life, pronounced by many competent judges, one of the finest efforts heard for years. Clear, forcible and earnest, glittering with all the gems of rhetoric, and delivered with deep feeling and power. Dr. Tucker, after some happy and complimentary humor, towards the learned doctor, dismissed the assembly.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday (June 2), was devoted to the department of engineering. At half past five Colonel Charbonnier was introduced, and proceeded to a discussion of the profession of engineering. He began by a rapid and comprehensive history of engineering, errors and fallacies of ancient engineers and architects, comparison of ancient and modern arts. Illustrations of the former in the pyramids of Egypt, grand columns of their temples, hanging gardens of Babylon and the mighty "temple of the rock." He then discussed briefly the prevailing characteristics of Greek and Roman architecture, the Parthenon, the Roman amphitheatre and Coliseum, and paid a brief tribute to Semiramus, the only woman engineer.

Col. Charbonnier then advanced to the history of engineering as written in its achievements, and touched upon the Suez canal, Atlantic cable, etc., in discussing the subject of canals he stated that railroads never had and never would entirely absorb the use of canals, and cited the steadily increasing amount of Erie tonnage in proof, showing that steam is the best means of canal locomotion. Then taking up the subject of railroads, he drew a comparison between the inventions of 1829 and 1875. Ridiculed the large heavy engines now employed, and showed the necessities of *light* and *powerful* locomotives, proved conclusively the advantages of narrow gauge roads, and throwed the danger and unfitness of suspension bridges to rail road locomotion.

Finally he showed the great necessity for engineers in the mines, dock-yards, water and gas works of the country, and in conclusion stated that to an engineer nothing that could be done by man was impossible.

Col. Charbonnier made this dry and profound subject extremely interesting and entertaining. He is a native of France, and the difficulties of our pronunciation go hard with him, but yesterday his English was pure, chaste and elegant, and his able effort did credit to himself, his department and the university.

Professors White and Pendleton occupy the afternoons of Tuesday and Friday. You shall hear from them. SHAB.

FOSTER'S TEXAS DRAWING.

A Farm to Every Ticket-Holder if the Drawing Fails to Take Place June 30th.

The unlimited confidence and liberal patronage bestowed on the Texas Real Estate and Gold Distribution, of which I am the manager, is a subject of general remark. The postmice records of this city show that we have received twenty-five times as many letters, orders and registered letters with money, than a similar enterprise of this city of larger pretensions. The management take great pleasure in acknowledging their gratitude to the public, with the assurance that the drawing will positively take place on the 30th day of June, 1875. Our October drawing took place with but one postponement, and so would this, but for circumstances (see advertisement) and circumstances entirely unavoidable. Our success is such that we can safely promise to refund every cent of money and present every ticket-holder with a Texas farm if the drawing does not take place on the 30th of June, 1875. We also offer a plan (see advertisement) whereby those buying tickets can keep their money in a home bank till the drawing takes place.

J. E. FOSTER,
Manager.
jun2 2t-d&w

The Picnic of Atlanta Light Infantry At Covington.

"What you gwine Aunt Sally?" was the question propounded to a lady of color, as she wended her way to the passenger depot early yesterday morning, laden with baskets and bundles of good things. Looking up at the questioner, a dusky son of Ethiopia, she replied, "I'm gwine to the colored Atlanta Light Infantry picnic." This reminded the reporter of the fact that it was the day appointed for the picnic and target shooting of the colored company of the city. Pretty soon the company came in sight, and numerous persons of both sexes following, to the cars.

COVINGTON REACHED.

The ride was pleasant and all expected a good time witnessing the target practice. But very little had been made as to who would make the best shot. It seems however that the captain forgot to consult

OLD PROBABILITIES.

For when all were intent on amusement the rain commenced falling. This broke up the target shooting. Still the day

PASSED PLEASANTLY.

Everybody was in good humor, and as happy as clams at high time. The rain brought all together, and made them sociable. The basket dinners were enjoyed, so too the dancing. All regretted the rain, of course, but they returned safely to the city, having had a nice time.

List of freight remaining in Southern express office this day: 1 package, Miss D. Trimble, East Point; 1 box, Jesse A. Sewell; 1 valise, J. T. Wyatt; 1 bundle, G. H. McKinney; 1 box, H. S. Harris; 1 box, F. P. Hunter; 1 package, H. A. Escher's 2 packages, W. E. Kimble.

L. H. SHEAD, O. H. CLERK.

Atlanta, June 3.

Now all those who attended Foster's Second Texas

THE CONDEMNED.

Only One to be Executed To-Day.

Purifoy Respited Until the Twenty-Fifth.

Stafford Again Convicted.

A Commission of Eminent Physicians Report Alfred Orange Sane.

To-day was the time appointed for the execution of Alfred Orange, for the murder of Joe Mayfield, at West End, and of Purifoy and Stafford, for the murder of Mr. John Casey.

As previously announced Stafford was granted a new trial yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty as will be seen by reference to the court reports.

Gov. Smith, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, yesterday evening issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, June 3, 1875.

To T. J. Patterson, Sheriff of Fulton county:

SIR:—Whereas John Purifoy has been convicted in the superior court of Fulton county of the crime of murder, and has been sentenced by said court to be executed thereafter in said county, on the fourth day of this instant, and whereas from representations made to me by the solicitor general of the Atlanta judicial circuit, I am satisfied that the public interest requires that the execution of said sentence be postponed. It is therefore ordered that

That respite from the execution of said sentence be granted to the said John Purifoy until Friday, the 25th day of June instant, upon which last day, you will do and perform the sheriff's duties in the premises, and proceed to execute the said sentence of said court. Herein fail not.

In witness whereof I have hereunto placed my hand, and caused the seal of the executive department to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.

By the governor:
P. W. ALEXANDER,
Secretary of Executive Department.

The counsel for Orange insisted before Governor Smith that Orange was of unsound mind. Yesterday morning Governor Smith issued the following:

Whereas, It has been reported to me that Alfred Orange, a person of color, confined in the jail of Fulton county, and sentenced to be executed for the crime of murder on the 4th day of June instant, is a person of unsound mind, and it being proper that an investigation in reference there to should be had before the execution of said sentence, it is ordered, That Doctors J. P. Logan, V. H. Taliaferro and John M. Johnson, be and they are hereby appointed to examine the said Alfred Orange, and they are hereby instructed to report the result of such examination to this office at 4 o'clock p. m., this day.

JAMES M. SMITH,
Governor.

The commission proceeded to the jail and submitted the following as the result of their investigation.

ATLANTA, GA., June 3, 1875.

To His Excellency, James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia:

DEAR SIR: In obedience to instructions received from your excellency this day to examine Alfred Orange, now under sentence of death, with reference to his mental condition and responsibility, we have to report that we have made a thorough investigation and find him possessed of fully average mental capacity with uneducated negroes generally, and in our judgment equally responsible for his acts.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servants,
JNO. M. JOHNSON, M. D.
P. LOGAN, M. D.
V. H. TALIAFERRO, M. D.

Orange and Purifoy sent the following to Captain Anderson yesterday:

FULTON COUNTY JAIL,
Atlanta, June 3, 1875.

Captain Anderson, Sheriff: It is our Request that you would be so kind as to let the following ministers accompany us to the place of execution, that it will be the last chance for us to hear the word of god sound in our years; Seaborn Lee, Frank Quarles, Jary Jones, Finch and Bager, and Mister Willey Grant. This is a great request that we ask of the kind officers of this prison, as it is our time to depart this life, and hoping to meet you all in heavin, and may sweet guardin angils guide you safely home to heavin is the fond Request of your humble Servants,

ALFRED ORANGE,
JOHN PURIFOY.

SPIRITUAL VISITATION.

The condemned were visited yesterday by a number of colored clergymen, Rev. Mr. Fackler, etc. Monday, Mr. J. T. Maguire and others.

Prayer was held, and some fifty prisoners kneel to be prayed for. Orange expressed a hope in Jesus, and yet seemed indifferent.

AROUND THE JAIL.

Yesterday evening was gathered four or five hundred blacks, of all ages, sexes and sizes, who mounted fences in an effort to gratify their morbid curiosity.

THE SCAFFOLD

is the same one used when O'Neal was executed. It is erected in the opposite corner from where O'Neal was hung, but on the same side of the jail, and nearer Frazier street. The scaffold is protected by upright planks on three sides thus shutting it out from view. The fall is 5½ feet. The rope is new. The trigger is so arranged, so that no one can tell who springs it.

THE EXECUTION

will take place at 12 M., or as near it as practicable.

STRICTLY PRIVATE.

It is the intention of the sheriff to carry out to the letter the order as to privacy. The prisoners on the floor of the jail have been removed to the opposite cells. It will be useless for any to apply for admission, for none will be admitted.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Mr. Bud Ware, of Campbell county, was in the city yesterday. He reports crops in his section of the county as being very good.

—Capt. John Milledge and lady, left the city yesterday afternoon for Virginia. The probability is that they will attend a wedding before returning to Georgia.

—Col. Lewis Tumlin will be buried from the Baptist church, in Cartersville, at 11 o'clock, this morning. Quite a number went up to-day from Atlanta and vicinity, last night to attend it.

—Capt. Clayton of North Carolina, accompanied by his bride, a daughter of Gen. A. J. Hansell, of Roswell, left on the Air-Line train yesterday for Spartanburg.

—The beautiful Miss Hilliard, who carried the young men of Columbus by storm several months ago, was married last night in Montgomery to Mr. Beach, of Knoxville, Tenn., son of the celebrated lawyer of New York. The groom is wealthy.—*Columbus Times.*

—Hon. W. Thomas, of Eatonton; Hon. W. McKin ey, of Milledgeville, Col. Simmons, of Norcross; Col. L. N. Trammel, of Dalton, H. S. Hughes, of New York; J. C. Ried, of Union Point; J. H. Newton, of Athens; and W. G. Johnson, of Lexington are in the city.

—Prof. Halwick will accompany the excursion party of the Methodist church to Toccoa Falls on the 10th inst., and for their benefit will walk the rope over the chasm as he did recently. We are also informed that he is making arrangements to bring a party of excursionists from Spartanburg to the falls.

Mr. William Markham returned from New York to the city yesterday. He states that he has not determined yet, whether he will have a hotel on the Washington Hall lot. He will improve the property, but has not decided in his mind, how, or for what purpose.

The Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, JANUARY TERM.

Eastern Circuit.....8
Brunswick Circuit.....9

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, June 3, 1875.

SCHLEIER CROFUT,
No. 12. Argued and Submitted.
No. 14. Lightfoot & Flanders vs. Thomas M. Freeman. Rule, from Wilkinson. Argued.
Blount & Hardeman, by brief, for pl'ff in error.

J. G. Ockington, F. Chambers, contra.
No. 16. Thomas M. Fennell et al., administrators, vs. Jimpsey Thompson. Ejectment, from Wilkinson. Argued.
F. Chambers, by brief, for plaintiffs in error.
J. G. Ockington, contra.
No. 16. M. & B. Nosworthy vs. Bryant Blizzard. Equity, from Baldwin.
Crawford & Williamson, for pl'ffs in error.
Wm. McKinly, contra.
Pending the argument of Wm. McKinly the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

The Norcross Matter.

Having given both sides a full hearing in our columns, we hope they will drop the subject. It is but due to Rev. Mr. Fackler to say that he has instructed us that, whether he did not say that a pistol was fired, but that he believed one was fired. He did not say that he saw the young man rush at him with an open knife. He only stated, what was the truth, that he was preaching to the baptistery he saw the young man with a knife whittling, and that it was reported to him that the young man attempted to rush on him with an open knife.

CHARLOTTE HOUSE.—This hotel has

DR. HENRY J. HOLMES.

He is Killed By His Brother-in-law.

Subsequent Death of Mrs. Holmes.

Facts Stated by General Holmes.

A few days ago we announced the killing of Dr. Henry J. Holmes, at his residence, Chotard landing, in Issequena county, Mississippi, by Mr. J. P. Strong. Dr. Holmes was well known in this city, having resided here for some time.

The Vicksburg Herald contains a statement of the unfortunate affair, by General Thomas J. Holmes, a brother of the deceased. The killing occurred on the 24th of May.

General Holmes says: "I arrived at Dr. Holmes' residence, at Chotard landing, where the conflict occured, on the third day of April last, and remained there until the 25th day of the present month, and found on my arrival that Mrs. Holmes was seriously ill. Indeed, I was aware of her illness before my a rival. My brother (the deceased) and Mr. James A. Moore, son-in-law of Mrs. Holmes, were at the house when I arrived, and both of them, and a trusty colored woman (nurse) were all engaged in close, faithful and constant attention to the sick lady, manifesting great tenderness and solicitude towards the patient, and bestowing every attention upon her which affection would suggest. Dr. Holmes told me that he had not witnessed for ten weeks preceding my arrival, in consequence of the illness of his wife. He and Mr. Moore seemed to be much worn out and exhausted. On my arrival at Dr. Holmes' residence, I united my own active labors with theirs, in an effort to restore the sick lady to health. Dr. Holmes, from time to time, administered paregoric, syrup of squills and quinine, with enemas, and perhaps some other remedies, to the patient, and always as directed, and no doubt nearly felt intense interest in the welfare of his wife and patient. Mrs. Holmes took the medicine freely from the hands of her husband, and also from my hands. It is utterly untrue, as has been stated, that Mrs. Holmes at any time manifested any suspicion against her husband in reference to his good faith as her physician, nor is it true Mrs. Acker was the only person from whom the patient would receive medicines. On the contrary, I never saw or knew of Mrs. Acker administering any medicine to the patient at any time whilst I was at the house, as I shall presently relate, until after Dr. Farish arrived and took charge of the case. Dr. Holmes during all the time of his married life, was kind, devoted and ever obedient toward his wife, and ever manifested towards her feelings of respect and affection.

Mrs. Holmes was very ill when I arrived at their home, nor did she permanently improve in point of health up to the day of the unfortunate difficulty between my late brother and J. P. Strong. Her disease was incurable (pulmonary consumption), and her death was to be expected at any moment. I observed, somewhat to my surprise, that all the time I was at the house, until a few days before my brother was killed, that the patient, Mrs. Holmes, would admit no visitors into her sick room except her husband, Mr. Moore, the colored nurse and myself.

Mrs. Holmes never believed that she could possibly recover, and accordingly, on the 24th day of May, she sent for Esquire Bryan, a justice of the Peace, to make her will, she having considerable property in her own right. The will was written and executed that day. This left nothing to her husband except $500, to be paid to him annually during his natural life. Up to the very day on which the will was made, I know from the repeated declarations of Mrs. Holmes, that she intended to leave her proper ty in equal shares to J. A. Moore, her son-in-law, and her husband. Only a few days before Dr. Holmes was killed, his wife said to me that she wanted her property to be disposed of in that manner. It seems something occured just before it was written to change the mind in reference to the disposition of her property. Mr. J. P. Strong was at the house when the will was executed, so was my brother, Dr. Holmes, the deceased, and several other persons. After the will was executed, it was read aloud in the sick room of the testatrix, in the hearing of Mr. Strong and the deceased, and the several other persons. Immediately after the will was read, Dr. Holmes (the deceased) said to Mr. Strong (as Esquire Bryan informed me), "you have influenced my wife in this matter, and have been the cause of the will being so written, by your misrepresentations, or words to that effect; when Strong replied, 'you are a liar.'" I was informed by Esquire Bryan that immediately after these remarks, strong and my brother both walked out into the yard, when my brother (the deceased) remarked to Strong, "you have called me a liar, now defend yourself," and immediately fired on Strong, who also commenced firing. Five shots were fired by each party, resulting in the death of my brother, and the reception of a flesh wound by Mr. Strong. I saw my brother fall, and being some thirty steps away when the firing commenced, and arrived very soon on the ground, and found my brother dead.

The Herald, of the 1st, says:

We learn from Mr. Gabe Brown, of Chotard Landing, in Issaquena county, that Mrs. Holmes, the widow of the late Dr. H. J. Holmes, who was killed by his brother-in-law, Mr. J. P. Strong, last week, died yesterday at two o'clock p. m. Mr. Brown returned on the steamer Bismarck last night with a coffin for the deceased lady.

Science vs. Brute Force.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the American Safe company in another column, showing how the ingenious application of scientific skill, resulted in the defeat of brute force. Several masked burglars had determined to rob a bank in one of the northern cities, and knowing that modern skill had placed it beyond their ability to break open the safe or pick the locks, they resorted to the hitherto always successful plan of forcing the cashier by binding and gagging him, and threatening his life, to open the vault for them. They carried their plan into operation, so far as to bring their man to the bank, but here an unexpected obstacle presented itself. A scientific and skillful lock inventor, whose attention has for years been devoted to increasing the security of banks and money depositories, by improving the strength of their safes and the unpickable qualities of their locks, had provided a protection to meet this very emergency, and this bank had not neglected to supply themselves with the latest and best protection against attacks of this kind. They had placed on their vault door one of Sargeant & Greenleaf's new double chronometer bank locks, which is an ingenious arrangement of two clock movements, so that when the lock is set to open in a certain number of hours, and the vault or safe is closed. No one, not even the bank officers, can obtain access to the inside until such hour arrives. The successful operation of one of these locks has in the above instance, saved the bank of a probable loss of thousands of dollars. We have seen one of these locks at the salesroom of the above mentioned company, who are agents for several of the southern states, and we have seldom seen a finer piece of mechanism or simpler or more ingenious ap dication of the principles involved. We understand that the agents are consulting with our bankers with reference to their adopting these locks on our banks in this city. In view of the above facts, we can only say to our bank officers, "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Troupe Artillery Re-union.

The *New York Post* (Athens) *Georgian* contains a card from H. H. Carlton, Captain of the Troupe Artillery, A. N. Va., calling for a re-union of his old company, that a "Troupe Artillery Society" might be formed for the preservation and perpetuation of the history of the gallant men who were members of the Troupe Artillery. The reunion is callee to take place at Athens, Ga., on Wednesday, August 18th, 1875. The meeting is to continue two days.

We will be there.

Special Attention.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer from this day their entire stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Window Shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices, preparatory to taking their yearly inventory. may30-4t

LARGE explosions are impossible when the best Head Light Oil is used.

It costs but little more per gallon, gives a better light, requires no change of Lamp or Burner, and last longer than the cheap and dangerous Kerosene Oil.

For sale in any quantity by
MURDOCK, SIMONS & HILL,
Dealers in all kinds of Oils and White Pine Doors, Windows and Blinds,
junel—d1w 13 Whitehall street.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The meetings at the first and second Baptist churches continue. A number have joined both churches. This morning the prayer meeting and preaching at night at Trinity church still continue.

Remember that these meetings are still going on.

DELAYED.—The passenger train on the State Road, due at 10:15 last night, was delayed by the engine giving out and did not reach here until nearly one o'clock this morning.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM.—The festival of Wilson's chapel at the skating rink last night was well attended. The voting was not concluded. The festival will be continued to-night. Let all come out and help the chapel.

RAIN.—Atlanta and vicinity was visited with a fine rain yesterday. Some and along the line of the State road were blessed with gracious showers.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. JOHN L. HOPKINS, JUDGE.

In addition to the trial of Jacob Stafford the superior court transacted the following business yesterday:

A petition was received from James McGrory, John J. Garvey,

"SWEET SEVENTEEN."

No shadow as yet has the young life known,
So full of peace were the years now flown;
And the possible joys of the coming days
Her fancy gilds with a golden haze
All paths seem laid through meadows green
To the trusting heart of sweet seventeen.

The air is soft and the sunshine warm;
She feels no breath of the coming storm;
She has known no pain, or the wild unrest
That passion works in the human breast.
A rosy veil does the future screen
From the eager gaze of sweet seventeen.

No longer a child, with a gentler grace,
And a softer light on the fair sweet face,
In an unknown world does the maiden stand,
And all around is a fairy land,
For the air is bright with a silver sheen
To the eager gaze of sweet seventeen.

A woman at last, she has left her toys,
Her simple pleasures and childish joys,
And the maiden wins from the years that roll
Their last, best gift—a woman's soul,
And fair and sweet is the future's mien
To the simple faith of sweet seventeen.

The lesson of care she has yet to learn,
How joy can quickly to sorrow turn,
And the cup of pleasure she fondly sips
To dust and ashes upon her lips—
How the tempter's snare may lie unseen
'Neath the tender feet of sweet seventeen.

In life's great drama to play her part
The maiden comes with a joyous heart.
She will turn the leaves of the future's book,
Reading them each with an eager look.
And learn the sorrow that lies between,
Ungussed by the heart of sweet seventeen.

BREVITIES.

—Story, the sculptor, is making a sensation in Florence, Italy, by his impersonation of Shylock, who was also a chiseler.

—A trip to Europe has become so cheap as to be plebeian, and people of superior clay are beginning to hesitate about the propriety of going there.

—Rochefort is evidently insane. Twice recently he endeavored to commit suicide, failing which, he has married. The third attempt is usually successful.

—You know yourself that there is a certain period in every body's life when he'd rather be the ring-master in a circus than president of the United States.

—There is, perhaps, a touch of remorse and a promise of amendment is the thought that prompts a drunken man, when he feels sleepy, to select a hydrant for a pillow.

—We were married just a month ago to-day. We went to Bawston and New Yawk, and ever so many places, ago had a perfectly gawgeous time. New Yawk's just lovely!"—[Returned Chicago bride.

—"Business is very dull," said a Broadway glove merchant. "Here's ve only taken in ten cents to-day, and that was from a man who ran in to see if I could accommodate him with five two-cent postage stamps."

—"Put me in the same room," said an old philosopher, "with a number of young girls, and I will tell you when the postman knocks—merely by watching the looks of some and the actions of others—how many of them are in love.

—When the Princess Alexandrovna, of Russia, was married to the duke of Edinburgh and went to England, she is said to have missed her national dishes very much, and in one of her letters to her governess in St. Petersburg, she complained that she could get nothing to eat at Windsor that she cared about—not even cabbage soup, a common Russian dish.

—As soon as the baby's teething begins, the romance of married life ceases. No woman can feel any sentiment for a man who travels around in his night shirt of a hot summer's eve, with a squalling infant dangling over his shoulder. It is then that she stops calling him "darling," and descends to such commonplace observations as "John Camfire, be careful how you hold that baby."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—When at a dinner emotional insanity was being discussed, a guest remarked, "I admit the right of the injured husband to vindicate his marriage bed by murdering right and left, but after such vindication he should come out and be hanged like a gentleman, for society has a right to vindicate the law. We must harmonize between the rights of husband and hangmen."

—It is said that Col. Anthony's physicians still adhere to the opinion that he can never recover. Their theory is that the artery was ruptured by the ball, but has been temporarily closed by a clot of blood, which will finally slough off, when the patient will die. The books, they assert, record instances in which persons thus wounded have lingered much longer than Mr. Anthony has, only to die at last. Meanwhile Col. Anthony is apparently getting better, and believes himself that he will ultimately recover. It is a strange and interesting case.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton dull; sales 154 bales; uplands 16¾; Orleans 16¾.

Futures opened easier; June 15 27-32a15 29-32; July 16; August 16 3-32a16 5-32; September 15 15-16a15 31-32.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn to better. Pork heavy; mess $20 50. Lard steady; steam 14¾. Turpentine heavy at 32½. Rosin quiet at $1 85a$1 90 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks active and unsettled. Money 3. Gold 16¾. Exchange—long $4 87½; short $4 90¾. Governments active and strong. State bonds quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 3, noon—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7¾; middling Orleans 8; sales 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings delivered in June, or July 7 11 16; do. delivered in August or September 7¾. Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 3, 3:30 P.M.—Cotton sales include 4,800 bales American.

LONDON, June 3.—Erie 15¾.—Street rate 3%, which is ½ below bank rate.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes 64f 55c. Specie increased over 14,000,000 francs.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Arrived—St. Olaf, Bergen, Columbus. Arrived out—Adventure, Hanover.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
Atlanta, Ga., June 3, 1875. }

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....$1 13 Selling.....$1 15
SILVER—
Buying.....$1 05 Selling.....$1 10
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par Selling.....¼ prem
BONDS—
Georgia 6s.....83a88 Atlanta City 8s.81a88
Georgia 7s.....95a98 Ang'sta City 8s.81a88
Ga. 7s gold..96a$1 00 Georgia R.R.....90a92
Ga. 8s gold..$1a$1 00 A. & W.P.R.R.91a92
Atlanta Water..73a75 Savannah City..83a85
Atlanta City 7s.70a73
STOCKS—
Ga. R. R.....71a80 A. & W. P. R.R.65a70
C. G. R.....75a88

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load.....7¾ gross.
BEEF CATTLE.....3a5
EGGS.....18a18½
BUTTER—
Country.....15a20
POULTRY—
grown chickens.....30a33
spring chickens.....30a38
Ducks.....50
Geese.....50
FEATHERS.....50
BEESWAX.....25
RAGS.....3½a4
DRIED FRUITS—
Peaches, unpeeled.....none
Peaches peeled.....none
Apples, peeled.....none

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—
prime white.....$1 10
MEAL.....$1 10
GRITS.....$6 50
WHEAT—nominal
BUCKWHEAT—per bbl.....$10 00
OATS.....75a80
PEAS—
Clay.....$1 40a1 50
Mixed.....$1 40a1 50
Cow.....$1 50a$1 75
HAY—
Timothy.....$1 62½ 75
Tennessee.....$1 25a1 50
Clover.....$1 40
FLOUR—
Fancy.....$7 75a8 00
Extra family.....$7 00a7 25
Family.....$6 50a6 75
Extra.....$5 75a6 00
Superfine.....$5 50
BACON—
Clear sides.....none
Clear rib sides.....14
Shoulders.....11
BULK MEATS—
Long clear and clear rib sides.....12½a13
Shoulders.....11
Hams.....19½
LARD—
Sugar-cured.....15½
Country.....13¾a14
MOLASSES—
Barrels.....42½
Tierces.....40
SYRUPS—
New York.....60a75
New Orleans.....75a80
MACKEREL—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits.....$1 75
No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits.....$1 50
No. 3 bbls $11 50; 4 bbls $5 50; kits $1 20
COFFEE—
Rio.....21¾a23½
Java.....35
SUGAR—
A.....11¾
White extra C.....10¾
Yellow C.....10a10¾
Demerara.....10½a11
New Orleans.....9¼a11
ROPE—Manilla 20½.
TIES—6x7¼.
SPICES—Pepper 23; ginger 18; alspice 20 cutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.
SALT—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.
VINEGAR—Steam.
SOAP—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50
English brown $3 75.
POTATOES—Early rose $3 00; Goodrich $5 peerless $5 00.
STARCH—6¼.
WOOD—Pine 3¼; tierces 3¼.
COFFEE—Rio 23a23; Laguira none; Java 28.
SODA—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.
CRACKERS—C soda 4½a5; A soda 5½; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8a12; C cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 15a20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a12; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 9a9.
CANDY—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a3 75; fancy 18a35.
CANNED AND CASE GOODS—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1a1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 25 a2 50; sardines, per case, 41% / 100; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per can $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, 75a2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 40; 2 doz peas 2 lbs $2 50a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs $2 50a3; succotash 2 lbs $2a3 25.
PICKLES, MUSTARD AND SAUCE—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a4; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 25; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a2 50; green $1 50a1 75.
FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.
SARDINES—Cans $17 50.
FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per 1case—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
box, $3 50.
CHEESE—State dairy 15a18¾.
ONIONS—silver skin, very choice $5 50a6; red $5 50a5 6.
APPLES—choice to fancy $5a6.
ORANGES—Louisiana, each 3½a 3¾.
LEMONS—per box $7 50a8.
RAISINS—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
CURRANTS—per lb, 10a12½.
CITRON—Leghorn, per lb 40a45; English
FIGS—Selected Elemc, drums per lb, new 16½ 17½.
DATES—in $3 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
PRUNES—in boxes, per lb 12½a13.
NUTS—Soft shell Almonds, per lb 22½a25; French do, per lb 18a20; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2 00; Wilmington fancy per lb 10.
SUNDRIES—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
WOOD WARE—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 00; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a 3 60; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 3 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor, per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $2 00.
LIME—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.
CEMENT—$3 50a$4.
CONCENTRATED LYE, per case, $3 50; potash, per case, $5 00.
COPPERAS—4c.
KEROSENE OIL—18a20.
BLACKING—35a70.
CANDLES—17½.
AXLE GREASE—per dozen, $1 50
TABLE SALT—per dozen, $1 50.
NAILS—For 12d, 10d. $3 75. per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
POWDER—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.
SHOT—drop, per bag, $3 40; buck, per bag, $3 75.
IRON—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' 12a$14 50; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload 3c; do. less than carload 3½a4; sundry sizes carload 3½a3¾; sundry sizes less than carload 3¾a4½; steel, 3 to 4 inch, 1c extra; do. 4 to 10 inch, 2c; horse-shoe ¾ extra; tire ½ extra.
LEATHER—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 26a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.
WOOL—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
YARN—$1 20.
SEEDS—Clover $9 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass $2 25; Hungarian millet $2.
TOBACCO.
CHEWING—Common, sound, 11a in new per pound 50a55; do., 11-in old 55a60; medium, 11-in old 65a75, good 11-in old 68a75; fine 11-in. old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright grs. 12-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a80; very fine, Gravely $1 10; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10 70; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Caledonian $1 25; Stubs AAAA $1 10
SMOKING—Durham, per pound 65a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50. The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60. Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caorice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 45 to $1 90, 80 per cent., $1 20, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 45 to $3 00; Bourbon from $1 45 to $5; proof rye $1 45 to $3; apple brandy $2 25 to $3 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 45 to $2 00; cognac from $1 75 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $18; domestic $1 75a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 45 to $1 75; gin from $1 75 to $2 75; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $3 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsie & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 2c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 12c. Mutton 12a15c. Veal 15a.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A G A 30 inch 24c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 38 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c; Laconia 11½c; Naumkeag Satteen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Triton factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 oz 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 7½; Lonsdale 7½ Masonville 8c; S S & B Sons 8c; Garner 7½ high colors 8½c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 8½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 85c; Tuba 22½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 24½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 87½c; Red Cloud 30; Missouri 22; Fort Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 25c.

Drees Goods—Bonded alpaca 20½c; 5-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Babermo stripes 22.

Linseys—13a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; checks 50a60.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 8½; Arnold's specialty 9½; Albion 9; Ancona 8½; Bedford 7½ 8½; Conestoga 8½; Dunnell's 9; Garner's 9; Hartel's 9; Sprague Star; Gloucester 8½; Simpson's black 9; Simpson's grays 9; American 8½; Freeman's side bands 9; Allen's 8½.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns 21 25, sewing and knitting thread 50c. Augusta and Granitteville—4-4 shirting 6¾ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 5½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10¼ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 55; cashmeres plain 65; cashmeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 12½c; checks 12; Georgia plaids 12½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag 9-4 30 in. 19c; 7-8 in. 15c; Ark Wright 36 in. 22c. Auburn 8. 36 in. 13c. Boott 4 36 in. 9c; 5 36 in. 9c. Cabot 4 36 in. 11c. Canoe 37 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 13c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12c. Lonsdale 36 in. 13c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 15c; OHH 36 in. 13c. Wauregan No. 3 36 in. 9c. Tuscarora 15½. Pocasset 12½. Androscoggin 12½. Chapman 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13. Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Baldwin & Son 10a12½. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White River 10. Rogers Williams 10½. Grant Mills 6. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9-4 Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; epsom salts, per lb, 6; middlings per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, 33 50; saltpetre, per lb, 19a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; sweet spirits nitre, per lb, $2 00a2 50; cream tartar, per lb, 45a50; morphine, per oz, $2 00a2 50; carbolic acid, per gal, $2 00a2 50; castor oil, per gal, $1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $1 50a2 00; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; colored do, per lb, 11 15; stock powders, per lb, 10a12½; lemon syrup, per doz, $1 75a2; gum arabic, per lb, 75; assafœtida, per lb, 75; alcohol, per gal, $2 50a3; turpentine, per gal, 80; catechu, per lb, 25; licorice, per lb, 25; alcohol, per gal, $3 00a3 50; linseed oil, raw, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 00; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; spermaceti oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil per gal, 75a80; lard oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; Kerosene oil, per gal, $1 00; best do, per gal, $1 25a1 50; 5 gal. kegs, 25c extra.

Miscellaneous.

Rags—Buying prices 3a3½. White paper 1; buying prices 1c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE

STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO, THE

Most Perfect Alarm Cash Drawer,

MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S.

Also, Herring's Safes, Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales

MANUFACTURED BY

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES,

Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore street Baltimore, Md.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 58 Camp street, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 93 Main street, Buffalo, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 338, Broadway, Albany, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 408 St. Paul's street, Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William St., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk St Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic H Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 L street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 189 Wal street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 189 Superi street, Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Pittsburgh.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 5th Dealer Main street, Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 302 and 304 Washington avenue, St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, California.
For sale by leading Hardware dealer
apr4—deod&wlw

LEGAL NOTICES.

Application for Charter.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Said county: The petition of O. W. Jack, A. Austell, D. F. Jack, John Morrison and Donald M. Bain, represent that the above named persons and their associates desire to be incorporated under the corporate name of the "O. W. Jack Manufacturing Company," with their office and place of business in said county of Fulton.

The object of th s Association is to manufacture and sell candles, crackers, breadstuffs, confectioneries, and to these ends, to purchase, lease, hold, and dispose of such real and personal estate as may be required for the transaction of its business; to erect and maintain suitable building, ovens and machinery as may be rich to use and be sued; to have a constitution and by-laws; to have di rectors and other officers and appoint agents; and to exercise all such powers as may be necessary in the legitimate transaction of their business.

Petitioners propose to employ a capital of $50,000; twenty-five thousand dollars of which shall be actually paid in at or before commencing business; either in money or such property as may be required by the Corporation in the transaction of its business with the power to increase its capital stock to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, at its discretion. said Co poration to continue for twenty years.

Petitioners desire power to open books and to receive subscriptions of stock in such manner as may seem proper to them; of which stock one hundred dollars shall constitute a share.

Petitioners pray that this application may be recorded and published as the law directs, and that an order be passed declaring the application granted as for the time mentioned above with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said time.

GARTRELL & STEPHENS,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

Filed in office, this May 5th, 1875.
J. D. COLLINS, C. S. C.
A true extract from the minutes.
J. D. COLLINS, C. S. C.
may29—d+ay30sjune3

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 18, 1875.

I HEREBY CONSENT THAT MY WIFE Elizabeth A. Moreton, may become a free trader. F. MORETON.
apr25—dlaw4w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., May 27, 1875.

WE have discontinued our branch in this city, and JOHN H. HECKMAN is no longer in our employ.

J. G. TAYLOR & CO,
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
may28—dlaw4w

MISCELLANEOUS.

PALMER HOUSE,
CHICAGO.

The Largest and Best Furnished House in the World. ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.

PRICES REDUCED.

150 Rooms with board, $3 00 per day.
100 " " $3 50 "
150 " " $4 00 "
150 " " $4 50 "
100 " " $5 00 "

10½ Cost of Building, $3,000,000; Furniture, $850,000.
apr28—d4w

A Pleasant Home.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT IS offered for sale or rent, within two hundred yards of the Passenger Depot, at DECATUR, GEORGIA. The lot contains three acres of land, upon which is a two story House, with Kitchen detached.

For particulars apply at once to

ROBERT CRAWFORD,
Real Estate Agent,
may21—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Foster's 2d Texas Drawing.

$200,000 GOLD COIN! Houses and Lands! Positively the Last Postponement. Will draw, without fail, at Houston, Texas, June 30, 1875. We did not sell quite all our tickets in time to draw on the 13th of May; but so certain are we of success, and in evidence of our good faith and intentions, we will receive, in payment for Tickets, certificates of deposit in any first-class bank in the U. S., with this endorsement: "Payable only when Foster's Texas Drawing takes place." No Scaling of Prizes, but every one paid in full. Over 60,000 acres of choice land, centrally located, 225 cash gift s. 17 houses, 2225 gold cash prizes, among them one of $10,000, and one of $5,000. Our enterprise is endorsed by the City Council. Reliable agents wanted. Send for circulars. They will convince you we are bona fide and responsible. Tickets only $1; eleven for $10, and 23 for $20. No connection with any other similar enterprise. We are specially desirous that parties interested would write to the Banks, Merchants and Postmaster of this place (where we have lived 15 years), for information as to our reliability.

J. E. FOSTER, Manager,
may18—d&wsw Houston, Texas.

Prompt, Reliable, Successful.

WM. N. HAWKS,

Fire Insurance Agent,

No. 4 KIMBALL HOUSE.

REPRESENTS NON-BOARD COMPANIES, and offers Special Rates on Dwellings and contents. Mercantile risks examined and rated from this office. The Companies I represent are not bound by any Schedule of Rates, and I invite Insurers to confer with me and obtain First Class Insurance on fair and reasonable rates Respectfully, WM. N. HAWKS,

Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
Company References—New York Bankers.
Personal References—Dr. Jas. F. Boyce man, Major Campbell Wallace, General Alfred Austell.
may16—dlm

LADD'S ALKALINE FERTILIZER.

None Genuine except this Brand is on the barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent.
may16—dlaw2m Grant St., Atlanta.

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BANKERS,

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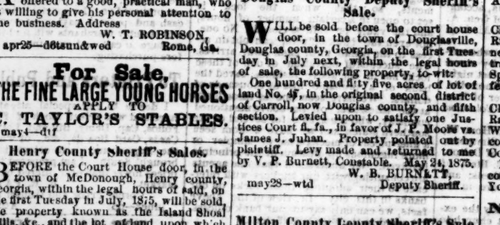

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may14—d2taw&w3m

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may4—dtf

Henry County Sheriff's Sales.

BEFORE the Court House door, in the town of McDonough, Henry county, Georgia, within the legal hours of said, on the first Tuesday in July, 1875, will be sold, the property known as the Island Shoal Mills, &c., and the lot of land upon which the same is located; viz: Lot, number not known, in the eighth (8th) district of said County. Property levied on as the property of G. J. Hartsfield to satisfy a fi fa. issued from Superior Court of Henry county, Georgia, in favor of S. G. McDaniel, for the use of Allen W. Turner vs. J. J. Hartsfield. Advertised by order of A. W. Turner.

Also, at same time and place, lot of land number one hundred and ninety-seven (197) in the seventh district of said county, as the property of James F. Johnson, deceased—N. G. Hudson, administrator, to satisfy a fi fa. from superior Court of Clayton county, Georgia, in favor of Martha Johnson vs. G. Hudson, admin strator of Jas. F. Johnson. Property pointed out by plaintiffs attorney. JNO. M. BRYANS.
may30—wtd Sheriff H. C., Ga

GEORGIA, DeKalb county.

Ordinary's Office, April 5, 1875.

WHEREAS, James Polk, administrator on the estate of Ichebod Williams, deceased, has applied to me for letters of dismission on said estate:

This is, therefore, to cite all persons concerned, to show cause, if any, why he should not be discharged from said trust, else letters will be granted to said applicant according to law.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
apr7—w1am3m Ordinary.

Assignee's Sale.

IN pursuance to an order of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, I will sell on the premises, Monday, 31st May instant, at 10 o'clock, to the highest bidder, at public auction, free from incumbrances, that tract or parcel of land known as a part of city lot No. 38, fronting 37 feet on Forsyth street, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and running back one hundred feet, adjoining the property owned by J. R. Callaway and John T. Grant. Said property belonging to the estate of Andrew T. Pitner, bankrupt. TERMS CASH. May 10, 1875. C. F. AHERN,
may11—d1aw30d Assignee.

Assignee's Notice.

DISTRICT Court of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In bankruptcy, in the matter of Amos B. Phelps, bankrupt.

This is to give notice once a week for three successive weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Amos B. Phelps, of Cobb county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Benjamin F. Chastain—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Benjamin F. Chastain, of Morganton, Fannin county, Georgia, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the said District Court. April 28, 1875.

WM. FRANKLIN, Assignee,
Morganton, Fannin county, Georgia.
may11—dlaw6w

Douglas County Deputy Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the town of Douglasville, Douglas county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in July next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred and fifty five acres of lot of land No. 45, in the original second district of Carroll, now Douglas county, and fifth section. Levied upon to satisfy one fi fa. issued from Carroll co. fi fa., in favor of J. P. Moore vs. James J. Juhan. Property pointed out by plaintiff. Levy made and returned to me by V. P. Burnett, Constable. May 24, 1875.

W. B. BURNETT,
may28—wtd Deputy Sheriff.

Milton County Deputy Sheriff's Sale for July, 1875.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in July next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

South half of lot of land number 383, in the 6th district of, formerly DeKalb, now Milton county, containing 100 acres, more or less, and fractional lot No. 573, in the first district of the second section of originally Cherokee, now Milton county, containing six acres, more or less. Levied on to satisfy a fi fa. issued from the Superior Court of Carroll county, in favor of Alfred Shorter vs. Jackson Gregory. Property pointed out by plaintiff in fi fa. May 21, 1875.

HAMPTON SMITH,
may26—wtd Deputy Sheriff.

Important.

SPECIAL inducements in the way of Boarding and Lodging offered to country people, when they come to Atlanta. Be certain to call at the Boarding House of Mrs. E. A. JONES, 33 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia.
may25—w3m

GEORGIA, Douglas county.

Ordinary's Office, May 25, 1875.

W. J. PADGETT has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart a homestead and Twelve Months Support for same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 5th day of June, 1875, at my office.

JOHN M. JAMES,
y27—w3w Ordinary.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court for Northern District of Georgia—In the matter Robert M. Young—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee